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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Nineteenth Century, London, July.

THE two great branches of the English-speaking race are about to elect rulers, known respectively as "Premier" and "President," also members of their popular Houses, and both are to leave untouched their second Chambers. So far there is perfect accord, but beyond this, differences appear which it may be interesting to note, especially since one finds in the Old Home indications of a growing opinion that sooner or later democracy here must find it best, and even necessary, to adopt the numerous checks and counterchecks provided by the American Constitution, which may justly be regarded in the highest sense as a very conservative instrument, which has

justified this title by the fruit it has produced, viz., by far the most truly conservative people that speak the English tongue—a people who think, whether justly or no, makes no difference—their political institution perfect, and who, therefore, would regard any proposal of change with aversion.

The first difference we note is that not only the day, but the hour is fixed at which the appeal is to be taken in the Republic. Under the British Constitution an interesting uncertainty exists. The summons comes like a thief in the night, as it pleases the Premier, and about three weeks are spent in reaching the result. The Republic will cast, say, 11,000,000 votes; the Monarchy about one-half as many. The date upon which the elected representatives shall assemble and the date at which they will terminate their official duties in the Republic are also fixed. In the Old Home these are, within bounds, at the pleasure of the Premier.

The constituencies to which the two governments will appeal are widely different. In the Republic universal suffrage prevails, one man one vote. The recent discussion in the House of Commons upon "one man one vote" has directed attention to the inequalities of the present electoral law in Britain. In the Republic, the bed-rock of equality having been reached, the suffrage question never appears; it is settled to the satisfaction of everybody, because upon a perfectly equal basis.

One of the wildest remarks ever made in Parliament was that of my friend, Sir Lyon Playfair, who, wishing to compare the cost of hereditary and elected heads, stated, in support of the Bill increasing the revenues of the Prince of Wales, that, in his opinion, "the United Kingdom could not stand the financial strain of a Presidential election." There is no such thing, *per se*. Naturally more excitement accompanies the usual election for most offices, State and national, at which a President is also to be chosen; but as the general election always occurs in November, when the rural community is practically idle, and the parades are usually torchlight processions held in the evening, the loss of productive labor caused is much less than a visitor might suppose. The money spent for speakers, halls, brass bands, etc., is greater than here; but, on the other hand, the sums passing through the hands of the national committees, whips, etc., is much less in the Republic than in Britain. Inasmuch as the election here for members of Parliament and Premier is a special election, the cost per head of electing the ruler is very much greater than in America. If county and city officials, school boards, etc., were elected here along with members of Parliament at the same election, the Monarchy would then save in cost, as the Republic does, by making only one appeal for State and national officials, at every second appeal adding only to the long list of candidates for various offices the list of Presidential electors. By having an hereditary nominal head of society in Britain the cost of electing the political head is nowise lessened.

The millionaire in America has little chance of being elected by any constituency to the House, and but few are chosen to the Senate. In the Monarchy, the reverse is true; a vast majority in both Houses of Parliament possess independent revenues.

I scarcely know a difference between the two Constitutions which involves such far-reaching consequences as fixed and unfixed terms of office. An Executive Government in power for four years, and an Executive liable to be changed at any time by the vote of one House of the Legislature, constitutes most of the difference between the Fierce Democracy and Conservative Representative Government.

The three branches of the American Government, legislative, consultive (as we may call the Senate), and Executive,

have each different terms of office; so that no vote of the people can change the entire governing force at the same time. This must be the work of years, and of several appeals to the electorate with the same result. Men can disregard the first gust of popular frenzy, should one arise, and await with calm faith the coming of the sober second thought; and it is not the first voice of the people which is the voice of God, I am very sure—it must be the second. The Premier in Britain, having to save himself and his party at the moment, must bow to the storm when it is at its height; he has no time to wait for the return of calm wisdom. He is tempted to shift his course, even if it should drive the ship of State among the rocks.

The present attitude of political parties in the two countries furnishes another strong contrast. In the new country, there is a perfect poverty of issues. In regard to the tariff, it has been found necessary to go no further with the Bills that were expected reducing or abolishing duties. It is no longer the Northern Republican manufacturers, but the Southern Democratic manufacturers, who are the foremost opponents of proposed tariff reductions. Neither party in America can seriously change the tariff, although the Democrats, having no other issue, must incorporate in its platform, "Tariff Reform"—words with little meaning. Upon this side of the water the management of Ireland is a burning question between the parties, and there are other political issues waiting decision.

TWO CONGRESSES CONTRASTED.

EX-SPEAKER REED.

North American Review, New York, August.

WHEN the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress met, it met as a mob, and has kept up that form of organization ever since. On the eve of the great Presidential struggle of 1892, in which is involved so much of vital interest to the country, it may be well to see what has been the result of a Democratic House, powerful beyond any in our history, and capable of overwhelming the opposition by the terrible vote of three to one. Surely such a House ought to have been an example of what an ideal Democratic House would be, for the Democrats had only to settle among themselves what they would do, and their vast majority enabled them to act without the slightest heed to the small minority the people had seen fit to send to represent the principles which at the last Presidential election had been, in pitched battle, victorious over all. With such a majority we had a right to expect some display of those principles which enable a man to say, "I am a Democrat," and still think himself decent. But vanished are such expectations, and in the heat of the summer sun we watch the perspiring Democratic patriot engaged in the only work his House of Representatives has ever undertaken—the work of trying to find a day of adjournment, which, when it comes, will again land him on the stump with principles to let suitable to each locality, and hampered by no deed done or policy established; the same old Democratic maverick never branded until the day of sale, and not even then indelibly.

It was naturally expected when the House met that the man who represented the latest phase of Democracy—which is called "Tariff Reform" by the judicious, and "Free Trade" by the courageous,—Mr. Mills, then supposed to be the embodiment of Democracy, would be chosen to represent the party of which he had been the mouthpiece for years. But the tendency towards chaos was irresistible. The determination of the leaders that the party should enter the next contest unencumbered by principles pushed Mr. Mills to the wall, and gave the place to Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, whose superiority over Mr. Mills in evenness of temper has not been so marked as we had all hoped.

Then Mr. Springer was placed at the head of the Commit-

tee of Ways and Means, instead of Mr. Mills, who, by all usage was entitled to it, and to whom it could not have been refused unless the party had determined to announce a change of policy from straightforward tariff reform, a remedy as broad as the alleged disease, to a piecemeal work which would declare no policy, and leave the future to everybody's hopes. Mr. Springer was, under these circumstances, very appropriately placed at the head of the committee. The party can contemplate his work of this session with calm certainty that there is no intellect so subtle, no mind so broad, no sympathy so delicate as to detect therein the slightest trace of a principle of economic science or a system of revenue; and the Democracy enter the pending campaign unembarrassed by their immediate past, and with power of being natural—that is, of being all things to all men.

All this may be shrewd political management; but Mr. Mills and Mr. Carlisle managed far otherwise. Tariff reform may mean all sorts of things, but under their leadership the Democracy proclaimed what they meant. The Democracy of this Congress, under Mr. Springer, have been trying in all ways to keep from the people what they mean, and propose to fight the next battle without any flag, and from an ambuscade.

The Democracy in the House, with a force of three to one, have not only done nothing with the tariff, but they have done nothing with anything else. Given a wonderful power, which might have enabled them to carry out any plan of relief for what they called the down-trodden people, they deliberately put the veto into the hands of one-third, and in most cases into the hands of less, and relapsed into imbecility. In history the Fifty-second Congress will present all the dead level of a Dutch landscape, with all its windmills, but without a trace of its beauty and fertility. The only picturesque object breaking the sky line will be Mr. Holman draped as a statue of Economy, standing on the railroad-crowned summit of the Lawrenceburg embankment trying in vain with a spy-glass to see any trace of the river the embankment was intended to confine. Indiana, however, and the appropriation will be in full view.

Never have the Democracy looked so grand, gloomy, and peculiar as on that Pentecostal day when the Holman proclamation of economic virtue was administered to them, and they resolved how bad others had been, and how good they themselves would be. It is sad to be obliged to add that now, after the results have been reached, we find that the squandering Republicans appropriated \$463,000,000 at the first session of the "Billion Congress," while the economical Democrats have appropriated over \$500,000,000 at the first session of a Congress that certainly cannot be called a "Nickel Congress."

Contrast with this picture of a House overwhelmingly Democratic, a picture of the Fifty-first Congress. When the Congress met, its plain duty, after determining its membership, was to legislate. Affairs had been approaching a crisis ever since the last Republican Congress adjourned in 1883; public business of the most urgent kind had so accumulated and pressed upon the Government that it absolutely had to be transacted. There were great public questions the decision of which could no longer be delayed. A rapidly growing surplus was not only disarranging our finances, but was inviting, with irresistible power, large and constantly increasing expenditures. To increase the leverage of this surplus the Democrats had refused to pay the honest debts of the country, and to refund the direct tax paid by the loyal States. The tariff demanded revision, international copyright demanded adjustment; our merchant marine demanded encouragement; and the people demanded relief from over-taxation on items which, like sugar, could not be produced here in full supply, and on which all that was paid was a mere tax paid without any hope of that ulterior benefit which comes from the protection of an industry which can fully supply all wants.

The World's Fair had to be arranged for. Oklahoma needed

to be made a territory and placed under safe and salutary laws. Wyoming and Idaho were pressing for admission as States. A new Congressional Apportionment Act had to be passed. The land laws needed revising. The State Agricultural College needed to be placed on a better basis. Meat and cattle inspection required immediate attention. Action on the silver question could no longer be delayed. The States had to be reclothed with the power to control their own affairs, which had been taken away by the original-package decisions. Indian reservations needed to be opened. Indian debts and French spoliation claims needed to be paid, and the action of the Maritime Conference demanded ratification. The great question of service and disability pensions had to be met, and measures had to be taken for the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery. There were also many smaller matters of great local importance. The business of eight years had to be done in two.

It was done—all done—and done so well that, with the single exception of the Tariff Act, which is the subject of partisan attack, every Act passed by the Fifty-first Congress stands approved by the silence of an opposition which was wildly and rampantly vociferous when these Acts were passed.

The reputation of the Fifty-first Congress for wisdom has been vindicated by the permanence of its laws. Surely, the verdict of history, the only verdict worth having, is doubly delightful when it comes thus swiftly and to living men.

IS THE AFRO-AMERICAN LEAGUE A FAILURE?

G. HERBERT RENFRO, LL.B.

A. M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, July.

MORE than two years have elapsed since the establishment of the Afro-American League. Although mob and lynch law have been on the increase, have become more exasperating and destructive by assailing us in large cities where thousands of negroes dwell; although State Legislatures are threatening us with proscription where we once felt secure; although color prejudice continues to work to our degradation, North as well as South, yet the Afro-American League views all these things with open eyes, and is ineffective to grapple with any one of the dangerous and destructive violations of right against which it is pledged.

In view of this fact we have asked the question: Is the Afro-American League a failure? Let us further ask: Wherein does its deficiency lie? Is it in the plan of the organization and the methods by which it seeks to attain its objects, or is it in the inactivity of its members and the lack of public support?

While not prone to criticise, we feel constrained to say that we have not yet observed anything in the plan or conduct of the League which encourages the hope that something beneficial to the race will eventually result.

That the Afro-American League has before it a herculean task all must admit, and that it has the courage to announce the grievance of a race all must applaud. We think, however, that it has failed to make sufficiently prominent the one thing that should be the first and chief necessity to demand and obtain—the right of personal security; the right of negroes everywhere in this land to be secure in life and limb from the assaults of midnight raiders, from masked assassins, mobs, and lynching parties, from inhuman violators of law and order, and from the despoiling wretches who prey with impunity upon the persons of our women. How can the Afro-American League ignore this right of personal security on which all others depend? Self-preservation is the first law of nature. While in one breath the object appears "to resist, by all legal and reasonable means, mob and lynch law whereof we are made the victims," in another breath this is swept away by the object and plan of assisting "healthy emigration from

terror-ridden sections to other and more law-abiding sections." Let a negro be burned in Arkansas or lynched in Mississippi, and the League will denounce the atrocity in burning language in the State of New York. It is as powerless in such a case as the suffering victim.

As it now stands, the League plan and method are strongest and most effective where oppression and prejudice are least bitter and destructive. Where injustice and insecurity raise their cruel hands the League operation ceases. The Afro-American League is a miserable failure because it guarantees no sort of protection. To create a favorable public sentiment in the South, it must operate in the South. But the unwritten law of that section denies the freedom of speech so necessary to the operation of the League on its present plan.

Now, in the face of these conditions, what should the American negro do?

The answer is plain—make the Afro-American League a truly protective organization. Let its main object be protection or defense; let it have a plan of action rather than of words. Let its constitution restrict it to negroes alone. We must rely upon our own brain and muscle.

To make the idea of a protective League effective, we should bind the conscience of every member with an ironclad oath and make the organization as secret as death. Thousands of our brethren live in that section of our land which suggests the return of the dark ages and the revival of the Inquisition. These are the ones that must be reached. They would hesitate in open action, where exposure means death, and where nothing beneficial is to be gained. Let a protective League pursue its course silently and cautiously and covertly in their midst until it penetrates into every village and hamlet in the land, bearing as its watchword, "Protection and Defense." Thus can be gathered thousands into the fold, until the whole territory of tyrannic sway is embraced. A gigantic organization of this sort would be prepared to demand and maintain equal rights.

It is for the negroes themselves to show to the South and to the nation that lynch law and midnight assassinations must cease. If there be any negro who trusts to the birth of any new sentiment in the hearts of his Southern oppressors that will increase the value of his life, let him wisely resume his old chains.

We propose a plan that would put every member of the League to work, and prepare every member for his own defense. By union and secret council and earnest work, such a League can stimulate the love of liberty in every negro, can put arms and ammunition for defense into the hands and home of every black man in the South, and can teach him how and when to use them in his own defense. It can curb the ambition of the midnight rider by meeting his assaults with vigor and spirit. It can protect the helpless victims in the jails by guarding them from the fury of the threatening mob. No retaliation will be necessary to accomplish this. *Let the League thoroughly arm every negro in the South!*

Many a brave negro has saved his life and his home by defending himself when assailed, and has thereby awakened respect in the minds of his assailants. His action has been applauded in New York and other Northern States. Would not the Northern brother have served his race and country better by sending weapons of defense to his outraged brother than by advising others (who have the courage but no means of defense) to do the same?

The lion-hearted Virginian editor strikes the keynote when he calls on the negroes to defend themselves and their own; and now an African Bishop recognizes in courageous action the salvation of the race. Even Frederick Douglass is becoming convinced.

Let the negro have both his Bible and his rifle—aye, powder and shot and dynamite—for his own protection. Where the one fails let the other supply.

POINTS ABOUT THE IRISH CRISIS.

THE REVEREND JAMES C. HALPIN, C.C.

Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, August.

IN former papers I have had occasion to speak of one or two of the favorite shibboleths of the Factionist party in Ireland. There remains one other to be noticed. "Independent opposition" was the last and the loudest rallying-cry among the traitors and their following. It was the very word which Mr. Parnell and his following should be most afraid and ashamed to use. "Independent opposition" has in Ireland a very definite meaning; according to that meaning the National party, and they alone are, at this moment, adopting the policy of independent opposition, whereas, the men who speak of it so flippantly are doing what in them lies to frustrate it. What is the meaning of the words "independent opposition"? Though we constantly hear them from the lips of Factionist orators, it seems to me that those gentlemen studiously avoid explaining their meaning to their deluded audiences, and with good reason; for while the vague and erroneous idea which they attach to the words would seem to support their traitorous policy, the true meaning would be fatal to them. To oppose every English party, whether friendly or hostile, to demand Home Rule, and yet insult the man and the party who are pledged to grant it may appear very valiant to poor people who have constantly been reminded of Brian Boru; but, as a policy, it seems to honest, practical men entirely too quixotic. It is the policy of a mad bull, with this difference: while the animal would rush against friend and foe alike, the statesmen of the Factionists reserve all their attacks for their friends.

Independent opposition means neither more nor less than that we oppose every *hostile* government of England, while ready at the same time to support every party and government that shows itself disposed to do justice to Ireland. It means that we hold out the hand of friendship to the great and grand old statesman who has made it the great and crowning work of a great and glorious career to do full justice to a long-suffering nation; while we struggle in every legitimate way against a government which passed an everlasting Coercion Act for our long-coerced country—a government whose chief, with cynical sneer about the Hottentots, would insult as well as persecute our people. Now who has the right to inscribe the words "Independent opposition" on their banner—the men that have done so much to support and encourage the government of everlasting coercion, or we who are just now preparing for a grand effort to hurl that government from power, and bring back the man and the party that are pledged to give Home Rule to Ireland?

We mean to get the best Home Rule measure that we can; we trust in the pledges of Mr. Gladstone; we know it is his interest and that of his party to carry a measure which shall be accepted by the Irish people; we have reason to believe that the future measure will be at least as acceptable as that of 1886, and we are determined, if it be not satisfactory, not to accept it at all. That is our position, and it is hard to see wherein it gives ground for the charge of want of independence. "We will accept," says the leader of the Nationalist party, "from no English party any measure of Home Rule that will not be acceptable to the Irish people." "If the Bill is a good Bill," said Tim Healy a few days ago, "we will take it; if it be not a good Bill, we will reject it; any man that is not satisfied with that, I say, let him go to Jericho. That is my reply to those who talk of particulars."

If there be a doubt as to the value of Mr. Gladstone's measure, the Irish party will call the representatives of the Irish people together in convention or adopt other means to learn their views, and then act accordingly. There are other safeguards and other reasons for trusting Mr. Gladstone which are strangely forgotten by those who speak of nothing but dis-

trust and independence. A Home Rule measure that will satisfy the aspirations of our race is just the thing which it is the interest of the Liberal Government to grant. It is not, then, merely the pledges of parties and the promises of leaders that is at stake, but their *interest* as well. Does any sane man think that any government will undertake to pass a measure which professes to be final and satisfactory, against the will of the Irish people and their representatives? Or, if any party ventured on such a task, could they possibly succeed? I have called this work the crowning glory of Mr. Gladstone's career; but it cannot be a success unless it is satisfactory to the Irish people.

We have more than promises and pledges. Mr. Gladstone has already *suffered* for Home Rule—more, perhaps, than any living man, and certainly a thousand times more than some of those self-sacrificing patriots who talk so much of the duty of distrust and independence. The man who gave up the premiership of England, with all its patronage and power, and who lost the government of the British Empire for six years for his party, has certainly given an earnest of his devotion to the cause for which he was prepared to sacrifice so much.

IRISH SPIES AND INFORMERS.

Edinburgh Review, July.

THE ranks of Irish treason have never been wanting in traitors to the sacred cause of disaffection. The evidence of that most loyal of transatlantic Fenians, known to fame as Major le Caron, and his bold and unblushing revelations of the secrets of the conspirators in two hemispheres before the Parnell Commission in 1889, are still fresh in the public memory. The more commonplace career of the chief informer of 1867, who owned or adopted the singularly incongruous name of Corydon, is familiar to readers of Irish newspapers for some time after the Fenian rising in Dublin about five and twenty years ago; and although, in 1881, the Government of the day, trusting, perhaps, overmuch to "messages of peace," were so imperfectly informed that the murderers of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish remained for some time undenounced, if not unsuspected, yet, as soon as it was known that information was really wanted, and would be loyally paid for, the informer was at hand, and the hidden assassins were duly arrested, convicted, and executed. Even among the purer patriots of 1848, there was no lack either of information or of informers. Some of the seemingly staunchest hearts in Smith O'Brien's movement of '48 were false to their chief and colleagues, and when the crisis came, suggested to the police magistrates that, in order to preserve consistency and keep up the delusion, they ought to be arrested and imprisoned!

But at no time did the spy and informer flourish in greater and more abundant luxuriance than in the good old days of the Union, when Ireland enjoyed her own legislature in Dublin, and a well-worn path led from the Parliament House in College Green to the Treasury in Lower Castle Yard.

Rebellion in Ireland has commonly been frustrated by rebels; and in the most secret councils of the most select committees the spy or the informer has ever occupied a trusted seat. Most uncompromising of all patriots in his patriotism, most suspicious of the hidden enemy, most terrible in his denunciation of doubtful friends, he tasted at once the sweets of office and the joys of conspiracy; and as he pocketed the salary so easily earned, and performed at his own good pleasure the congenial duties of his irresponsible office, he could chuckle at once over the completeness with which he had betrayed his friends, and the incompleteness with which his good nature, his self-interest, or the mere love of artistic duplicity might have led him to serve his employers.

But under all circumstances he took care that he was well paid. He did not, at least, sell his country for naught. The

recorded emoluments of these Irish informers were enormous. As to their indirect profits, it would be idle to speculate. One Reynolds, a spy of very secondary importance, received on March 4, 1799, a sum of £5,000 from the Secret Service money, and was further gratified with a secret pension of some hundreds a year. He afterwards obtained the office of British postmaster at Lisbon, the emoluments of which amounted during his four years of service to nearly £6,000. He was subsequently appointed to more than one well-paid consulship, and at length, retiring in middle life from the public service of his country, he chose Paris as his final place of abode, and enjoyed his well-earned pension to the day of his death, having drawn from the exchequer of a hated government not less in all than £45,000. Armstrong is said to have received close on £30,000 for his truly valuable information, and Magan, who took up the business as a needy barrister, left over £14,000 to his sister. Higgins, who was not even an informer at first hand, but a species of information-agent or spy-keeper, began life as a pauper and a "Sham Squire," and after many years of free and easy living in Dublin, maintaining a reputation for that liberal hospitality so necessary to his success in his profession, died worth no less than £40,000. Very few were the real squires, or peers of Ireland for the matter of that, who left so considerable a sum of money behind them in the early days of the present century.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SALVATION ARMY.

ARNOLD WHITE.

Fortnightly Review, London, July.

I HAVE been asked by six gentlemen of standing and position to inquire into, and report upon, the present position of the social scheme of the Salvation Army dealing with the Farm Colony.

It is obvious that two things first to be established in an inquiry of this sort, before any effective consideration can be given to details, are—

- (1) The integrity or otherwise of the man receiving the funds and controlling the expenditure; and
- (2) The capacity, economy, and skill with which those funds are laid out.

Is General Booth an honest man, and if so, is he competent to invest to the best advantage the large sums entrusted to him? When I entered on this inquiry the question of General Booth's honesty seemed to constitute the key to the whole question. An uneasy feeling prevails among the majority of English-speaking people that General Booth is making an uncommonly good thing out of his philanthropic scheme. He has been attacked by men of influence, and in the *Times*, *Standard*, *Punch*, and *Truth* have appeared hostile articles, the tone and tendency of which, if true, render the conclusions unavoidable that General Booth is an infamous, because a sanctimonious, upstart; and that the Darkest England scheme is a pretense for advertising, if not for enriching, a gang of adventurers by the name of Booth.

It was necessary to critically examine the financial methods of the founder of the Salvation Army; and I have felt bound to demand a far higher standard of audit and account than that, say, of the London Missionary Society, and determined to report adversely to the Salvation Army and its finance unless the standard adopted by it were equal to that of the London Joint-Stock Bank.

Having gone thoroughly into the facts of the case, I deliberately record my testimony, that the accounts of the Salvation Army are as well kept as the accounts of the London Joint-Stock Bank, and that those persons and papers so far as

any one or all of them reflect on General Booth's integrity, or, on the clearness or order in which the accounts are kept and audited, are hopelessly, wilfully, and demonstrably in the wrong.

General Booth gives his services gratuitously to the Salvation Army, his traveling expenses with the plainest food while *en route* being his only charges on the funds. He has nothing to do with the cash, and if he were to pilfer £5 or £500 he would have to secure the collusion of at least five men of high character. I found that half a crown was embezzled last year. The theft was discovered in two days. In justice to General Booth, it should be added that neither he nor any of his family was the delinquent.

The whole audit of the cash and accounts is handed over to the firm of accountants, Messrs. Knox, Burbidge, Cropper & Co., who would at once report any irregularity. The collusion of this firm would be necessary to any manipulation of the accounts. At the same time it is fair to add that the highest salary drawn by any of the 11,000 officers of the Salvation Army is drawn by Mr. Bramwell Booth. He is in receipt of £200 a year and the rent of an eight-roomed house. If a commercial valuation were made of his services, I am advised by competent judges that he would not be overpaid if he received remuneration at the rate of £4,000 a year. When it was proved to my satisfaction that the Booth family were either working gratuitously, or for mere subsistence pittances, it occurred to me that there were other means by which large sums might be secured to this singular family. The *War Cry* yields a profit of £10,000 a year. The whole of this flows into the coffers of the Army. The whole of the profits of *Darkest England*, amounting to £6,000 have been paid into the exchequer of the Army, and not one penny retained by General Booth or his family. As a matter of theory, General Booth has absolute control over the finance of the Army; as a matter of fact and practice he has nothing whatever to do with it. He is surrounded by an ironclad system, devised and controlled by some of the ablest accountants of London, and, in consequence, the accounts of the Army have never been attacked by any but the most ignorant.

Having carefully investigated the current charges made against General Booth I can come to no other conclusion than that, so far from reaping personal pecuniary advantage from his position, he has made, and is making, sacrifices of thousands of pounds which might with equity be retained by him for his own use.

[Mr. White gives in detail his investigations of the financial condition of the Farm Colony, bearing upon General Booth's capacity and good sense, and the skill with which the money subscribed has been used.]

To recapitulate the conclusions arrived at, I find :

1. That General Booth and his family are honest to the core.
2. That they barely take enough food to keep body and soul together.
3. That one and all, for the good of others, are working themselves almost to death.
4. That so far from making a good thing out of the Army, they either work for nothing or for a bare pittance.
5. That General Booth is of independent means, and has given thousands of pounds to the Army, that two of his sons-in-law have abandoned good positions to work in the Army, and that his son is working for one-twentieth of his cash value.
6. That the funds laid out by General Booth on the Hadleigh Colony have, on the whole, been well and wisely spent, with the exception of four houses, costing in all £1,400, which should be let or sold if the Army is to maintain its high standard of ascetic self-denial.
7. That the capital laid out on the Colony is intact, if it has not increased in value.
8. That money is urgently needed in order to fulfill the

original programme, and that, if supplied, it will be well spent.

If by their fruits men should be judged, then the Booth family, men and women, have conferred honor upon their country, although some of their methods may be repugnant to good taste and even to good feeling.

NOTE.—The renumeration of the Booth family from the funds of the Salvation army is as follows :

Mr. William Booth	Nil.
Mr. Bramwell Booth	£200 a year, and a house.
Mrs. Bramwell Booth	Nil.
Mr. Herbert Booth	£3 3s. a week, and a house.
Mrs. Herbert Booth	Nil.
Miss Eva Booth	£20 a year.
Miss Lucy Booth	£20 a year.
Mrs. Booth-Tucker	Nil.
Mr. Booth-Tucker	£3 3s. a week, and a house. He gave up £1,200 a year, in the Indian Civil Service.
Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, Paris	Nil.
Mr. Booth-Clibborn	80 francs a week. He gave up £400 a year.
Mr. Ballington Booth, New York	No salary, but allowance for house-rent of \$10 per month.
Mrs. Ballington Booth	Nil.

UNPARALLELED INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

Forum, New York, August.

[Mr. Edmonds was formerly editor of the *Baltimore Manufacturers' Record*, the leading commercial newspaper of the South. This article, describing the facilities and reviewing the industrial development of the Southern States, is of remarkable interest and has attracted great attention throughout the country.

It begins with a comprehensive account of the resources of the South. Very striking testimony is presented from men like the late Hon. W. D. Kelley and Edward Atkinson, touching the relative importance of that section as a field for production and enterprise. "I do not consider that there ever existed in the West, great as its wealth is, or in any other portion of the country, anything like the natural wealth of the South," said Judge Kelley. Mr. Atkinson, writing about the central mountain and plateau region of the South, embracing the "blue-grass" country of Kentucky, and covering about 250,000 square miles, said that it "possesses a climate in which any kind of work may be performed by white or black alike," and that "in some portions of its area are probably to be found the best conditions of climate, of soil, of humidity, and rainfall, and of all the other elements which go to make stalwart men and women."

The following are a few of the facts about the present magnitude of the Southern industrial interests presented by Mr. Edmonds, as an introduction to his account of the recent progress of the South:

The South produces three-fourths of the entire cotton crop of the world, but its cotton crop is now exceeded in value by its grain crops. Over \$5,000,000 worth of vegetables and fruits is now shipped annually from Norfolk alone to Northern cities. Florida furnishes the country from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 boxes of oranges a year. Georgia ships 10,000 carloads of watermelons every season. The annual shipment of early fruits and vegetables to the North and West amounts to nearly \$50,000,000; ten years ago this business was of trifling importance. The annual production of sugar is about 450,000,000 lbs.; of rice, 140,000,000 lbs. In the extent and variety of its standing timber the South far surpasses all other sections. Nowhere else in the world, it is believed, are the natural conditions so favorable for the production of iron and steel on the largest scale that the increasing consumption demands, and at the lowest cost. In the great mineral and timber belt which stretches from West Virginia to northern Alabama, covering, roughly speaking, an area of about 700 miles in length, and 50 to 100 miles in width, there is a concentration of mineral and timber wealth greater than can be found in any other equal area in America or Europe, with ideal conditions for its profitable development. There is a vast supply of the best Bessemer ores.]

WITH this wealth of raw materials, of climate and soil, and with its commanding position between the ocean and the gulf and the mighty West, what is the South doing in material development?

When the most disastrous, or rather the most costly, war in the world's history ended, the South was in a condition beyond the power of words to describe. The Census report of 1870, five years after the war ended, showed a decline of over two billion dollars in the assessed value of property as compared with 1860. Careful estimates put the money loss to the South by the war, counting the destruction of property and taking some cognizance of the losses due to the disorganization of the labor system, at from four to five billion dollars. If the loss represented by the death of so many of its foremost men and the great rush West and North just after the war be included, it is very reasonable to say that the war cost the South five billion dollars. The total capital invested in manufactures in the United States, according to the last Census, is three billion, five hundred millions dollars.

If we could conceive of some disaster which should wipe out of existence every manufacturing enterprise in this country and every dollar of capital invested, the loss would be so appalling as to stagger the world. It is impossible to depict the reign of terror and the suffering which would ensue. Many years would pass before any recovery could be expected. And yet this frightful condition and this overpowering loss would be less than the South had to face when it laid down its arms in 1865.

The year 1880 found the South just beginning to show signs of recuperation. Certainly no one would have been bold enough to predict that the rate of industrial and agricultural advancement of the South between 1881 and 1891 would be as large as that of the rest of the country. Such a prophecy would have been regarded as utterly absurd. The growth of population in the South since 1880 has been almost wholly the natural increase; the growth in the North and West has been swelled by over 5,000,000 immigrants.

In 1881 the South produced 305,008,000 bushels of corn, and in 1891 535,942,000 bushels, a gain of over 230,000,000, or 75 per cent.; while the increase in corn produced in the balance of the country in 1891 over 1881 was 71 per cent., or a lower rate than the South. The aggregate production of wheat, corn, and oats in the South in 1891 was 672,459,000 bushels, as against 404,301,000 bushels in 1881, a gain of 268,158,000 bushels, or 66 per cent. During the same period the gain in the rest of the country was 72 per cent. In other lines of agriculture the South's growth has been equally satisfactory. In 1881 the cotton crop was 5,456,000 bales; in 1891 it was about 9,000,000 bales. On the basis of prices which prevailed in 1881, the South's agricultural products of 1891 would have been worth about \$500,000,000 more than the total of 1881; but even with the very great decline in the prices of all commodities, the difference was about \$200,000,000 compared with 1881.

At the end of 1881, the South had 23,811 miles of railroad; at the end of 1891 it had 44,805 miles, a gain of 20,994 miles, or 87 per cent. In 1881 the mileage of the rest of the country was 79,332, and in 1891 it was 122,898 miles, a gain of 43,566, or only 56 per cent., against the South's 87 per cent. Probably the most striking comparison that can be made to show the growth of the South's railroad business is based on the Census figures of 1880 and 1890. Comparing the richest and most populous section of the West, where railroad building has been very active, nearly 18,000 miles having been constructed in ten years, with the South, it is seen that the relative progress of the latter between 1880 and 1890 has been far ahead of that of the former. In 1880 eight Southern States had 13,227 miles of road, which carried in that year 6,395,074 passengers, or less than one-third as many as were carried on the 28,588 miles in the Western group; whereas by 1890 the number on the 24,955 miles of Southern road had reached over 30,000,000, nearly one-half as many as on 41,299 miles of Western road. The number of passengers carried on Southern roads increased 369 per cent., and on Western roads 168 per cent. The freight moved increased in the same way, the

number of tons handled having gained 247 per cent. on the Southern roads, against 115 per cent. on the Western roads.

Looking at the growth of the iron trade, we find that in 1881 the entire South made only 451,540 tons of pig iron, the output for the rest of the country in that year having been 4,190,024 tons. In 1891 the South made 1,914,042 tons, and the rest of the country 7,359,413 tons. Starting in 1881 with 451,000 tons, the South increased its output in 1891 by 1,461,000 tons, or 323 per cent., against a gain of 78 per cent. in the North and West. In 1881 the North and West made over nine times as much iron as the South; in 1891 they made less than four times as much.

The Census figures will show that during the decade between 1880 and 1890 the increase in the number of persons employed in New England cotton mills was 21,755, while in Southern mills it was 22,592; in the first case a gain of somewhat more than 17 per cent., and in the second of nearly 135 per cent.

The output of coal from Southern mines in 1891 was over 23,000,000 tons, compared with about 6,000,000 tons in 1881, a much greater percentage of gain than in the country at large.

[The writer, after analyzing other equally striking statistics, gives the following summary:

	1881.	1891.
Assessed value of property.....	\$2,913,436,095	\$4,816,396,896
" " " per capita.....	\$187	\$271
Railroad mileage.....	23,811	44,805
Yield of cotton, bales.....	5,450,000	9,000,000
Yield of grain, bushels.....	424,301,000	672,459,000
Value of chief agricultural products.....	\$749,000,000	\$926,000,000
Coal mined, tons.....	6,000,000	23,000,000
Pig iron produced, tons.....	451,540	1,914,000
Phosphate rock, tons.....	266,000	about 650,000
Capital invested in cotton-seed oil mills.....	\$3,504,000	\$30,000,000
Number of national banks.....	223	640
Capital of national banks.....	\$45,010,000	\$99,905,405
Exports from Southern ports.....	\$257,535,000	\$349,801,000

* In a few cases these figures are for 1880.]

The solid industrial interests of this section have stood the strain in a way to prove to the world the claims made as to the superior advantages of the South. The fact that the largest iron company in Alabama, which is also one of the largest in the world, earned more money during its last fiscal year than ever before in its history, notwithstanding the extreme depression in iron, has made a deep impression upon iron men everywhere; and when a revival in business comes to the country at large, capital will seek the South as never before, because of the vitality displayed by its iron and other industrial interests during the last two years. In addition to the depression which has been felt throughout the business world since the Baring failure, the South has had to suffer from an overproduction of cotton, resulting in very low and unprofitable prices. This, however, is a matter which soon regulates itself, and will prove a blessing in disguise, as it has already driven Southern farmers to the cultivation of larger food crops.

It would be a great error for the public to charge the present financial troubles of several Southern railroads to lack of business. The South is in no way responsible for this condition of affairs. To Wall street speculators who for years have manipulated the securities of these roads to their own personal gain must be charged their bankruptcy. The Wall street roads were driven into bankruptcy, the others have prospered, and they have made prosperous the country along their lines. Let the blame rest where it belongs, and not on the South.

DOES CAPITAL NEED HIGH-PRICED LABOR?

W. E. PARTRIDGE, M. AM. SOC. M. E.

Engineering Magazine, New York, July.

THE most serious labor troubles are largely, if not entirely, due to a wrong theory with regard to wages, which is so deeply rooted in the minds of both laborer and capitalists that it has come to be accepted as an axiom. It may be stated thus: Cheap labor makes cheap goods—the cheaper the labor the cheaper the product. A certain percentage deducted

from the pay-roll means a like amount deducted from the costs.

The mistake of the trade-union as well as the manufacturer, lies in its fundamental idea of the relation of wages to product. It is capable of demonstration that high-priced labor makes cheap goods. The prosperity of our country from the earliest times is a proof of this fact. The slowly waning prosperity of many industries in Europe is another proof. Before entering upon our demonstration, the question must be answered: "What is high-priced labor?" It is labor which is capable of earning a large amount of money. Because a man is paid a high price, it does not follow that he earns it. A factory girl working on a sewing-machine, and turning out four pieces of work per hour, is a high-priced laborer compared with one who can turn out only one piece per hour. And the former is worth more than four times as much as the latter. It is in this sense of high rate of earning that the labor and capital question must be considered. The manufacturer who considers the ultimate success of his undertaking, and its long-continued prosperity, must study how he can increase the individual earnings of his operatives. He must seek for the highest priced labor in order that he may have the greatest returns for his expenditure. The problem is to adopt a system which shall turn skill and intelligence to best account.

Cheap workmen may easily prove to the disadvantage of the manufacturer. In Western New York, a few years ago, in a large shoe shop, at the regular price for piece-work, exceedingly good wages were made by the smarter girls, some of whom were paid \$25 and even \$30 each per week. The rank and file of the girls employed averaged at the time about \$8 per week. Cut after cut was made in the prices because the proprietors thought that no girl ought to make more than \$10 a week. The result was, the capable women left, and earnings were reduced to \$5 or \$6 a week. The consequence was the quality of the work suffered, and the productiveness of the plant was cut down.

The workman who earns high wages is especially valuable to his employer, because from a given plant a much larger product can be obtained than is possible with inferior workmen. The cheap hand calls for more capital, a larger plant, a greater length of time, and is not able to give as much for a dollar as the other. This increase of the producing power of the plant is very important, and an increase in the earning power of the men is usually found to be an increase in the capacity of the establishment.

While high-priced labor is desirable, it must not be understood that the manufacturer should at once raise wages or increase the price of piece-work. Such a course would be disastrous. Advancing prices is not advancing the earning-power. It is the latter which ought to be increased. The artificial advance of wages without a corresponding increase in the ability to earn, leads ultimately to a permanent decline in wages. This is a rule which appears to have no exceptions whatever in this country, having been proved by almost every industry, from ship-building to mining. The incidental results arising from the artificial advancing of wages are of the worst character, and are to be feared by both capitalist and workman.

The problem to be solved by the manufacturer or capitalist is, in its general form, a simple one. It is to increase from year to year the earning-power of the men employed, and to do it in such a way that the men not only earn more, but become at the same time more profitable to the employer. This has been done by encouraging the men to reduce costs of production, and sharing the benefit of the improvement between employer and employed. To achieve this the partnership must be honest. No one-sided bargain will be of use to either capital or labor. In the endeavor to make the earnings larger and the profits greater, the insincerity of both sides will be among the greatest difficulties to be encountered.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

A FORMER SIBERIAN EXILE.

Contemporary Review, London, July.

WHATEVER calamity may overtake a people none is so terrible as famine. No misfortune ever assumes such terrific proportions, or brings in its train such a grim variety of consequences. A famine is a *constant* tragedy: every man, every woman of the sufferers is constantly brought face to face with Hamlet's immortal problem: To be or not to be? This tragical situation, moreover, is one which has pursued the Russian peasant all his life. It commenced with his birth, and will follow him to his grave. The house of any townsman, however poor, will always be found to contain something convertible into food enough to keep soul and body together in an emergency. But a peasant's hut is bare of everything. If the harvest has been a good one the prices of farm produce fall immediately, and he must realize all he can of his crop to obtain the legion of dues and taxes imposed upon him. He must sell it at current rates if he wishes to avoid being sold out. To escape this fate he not infrequently resorts to the expedient of selling his movables, his cattle, and implements. He lives on, or rather vegetates, absolutely dependent on the caprices of the elements and on accident. If the harvest is good, he pays his taxes and the authorities are quieted. If the harvest is a bad one he is bankrupt and the authorities are enraged. But whatever the harvest, he is always the same indigent pauper, the same harmless, inoffensive, irresponsible muzhik. The farmer of yesterday, ploughing his fields with a sorry nag, is today a beggar on the streets. This transformation is so natural to the sufferer and his neighbors, the phenomenon is so ordinary, that it has not even the appearance of anything abnormal or unexpected. On the contrary, the Russian peasant never looks forward to anything better. The practical lessons of existence have bred in him the consciousness that he is, at no moment of his existence, insured against the prison or the mendicants' bag.

From the earliest times the peasant has been accustomed to be watched over and tended. He has always been prohibited from thinking for himself. He depends for everything upon his numerous superiors who draw their means of support from his labors. He has every reason to consider himself an item of the farm industry of the State. An important item, too, a kind of cattle from which the State receives a great deal, and which has, therefore, every right to demand that it should be well housed and groomed and fed. He has every right to expect that the Government furnish him with plenty of productive land, that it take care to ensure its continued fertility, and provide him with suitable implements, etc. All this, the Government as landlord is bound to do in its own interests. But if the owner of the farm provide its workmen with imperfect appliances, conduct its management of its extensive farm in a slipshod manner, and go on spending far in excess of its income, it goes without saying that in a few years its affairs will be hopelessly ruined.

During the Crimean war, and shortly afterwards, Russia obtained from its population from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 roubles. In 1891 the receipts were estimated at 1,000,000,000. The country is not capable of standing such a drain.

The scarcity of rain, so often adduced as the cause of the famine of last year, is only an incidental feature. Bad harvests are, in Russia, as much a matter of course as the tax-gatherer. The productive capacity of the soil is failing, firstly through ignorance of agriculture, and secondly, through a want of all the necessary material means, and even to any desire to effect an improvement in the agricultural condition of the country. In Russia agricultural science, like every other branch of science, is at a discount.

Alas! as we have sown, so we must reap! Russia will never return to its old social *régime*, it will never see prosperity again 'n'ess the educated classes once more turn its attention to its own internal affairs, its daily requirements; unless it become once more independent and throw off the false, heartless, and indifferent guardianship of the bureaucracy.

Dixi et animam levavi!

WHY IS GAMBLING WRONG?

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR, D.D.

Young Man, New York, July.

WHY is gambling wrong? First, because it is selfish. The law of Christian love is that we should wish the good of others rather than our own. The lust of gambling is exactly the reverse; it craves eagerly for our own gain, at the direct expense of our neighbor. If it be said that the man who gambles with you risks the same as yourself, and that therefore the thing is equal, that statement only reminds us that it is a double evil.

Secondly, because it is covetous. There could be no more absolute and direct transgression of the tenth commandment than the lust of gambling. The excited desire to win is the passion for possessing another man's money. "Betting," said Charles Kingsley, one of the very manliest of men, "tempted me to company and to passions unworthy not merely of a scholar and a gentleman, but of an honest or rational barge-man or collier. Of all habits gambling is the most intrinsically savage. Morally, it is unchivalrous and unchristian; the devil is the only father of it."

Thirdly, because it maddens and unsettles the mind. Perpetual excitement is like living on intoxicating stimulants. It has been well said that no youth who has once begun to burn with the ardor of the gambler will ever be of much use in the common business of life. He will live in a world of unwholesome delirium, which will gradually destroy all faculty for honest, simple work.

Fourthly, because it is ruinous. The gambler never knows when to stop. Nothing can be more calamitous to a young man than to win the first few times when he risks his money. He is led on and further on. At every fresh failure he becomes more and more certain that the next chance will restore his luck; and so at last he stakes all, and is beggared.

Fifthly, because it is an immoral use of money. Money is given us by God to be used strictly in His service for good and useful ends. We are as directly responsible to Him for the use of our money as we are for that of our time, health, position, and abilities.

Sixthly, because it is the enemy of true manhood. To get money without work or right to it, saps the moral fibre. It destroys industry, it discourages the wholesome discipline of steady and persistent effort, it arouses vain and flighty hopes, it unfits a man, by sudden fits of depression and elation, for the healthy discharge of humble and regular daily duties.

Lastly, because it is so utterly unreasonable, so unutterably silly. You always expect to win? But how can everybody win? Do you not see that in order that one man may gain anything considerable, a number of others must lose? Does not that show you that by no possibility can the majority of gamblers win? Sir George Chetwynd, who must be credited with a knowledge of the subject, says that the outsider never wins.

Suffer me to add a few weighty expressions of opinion from well-known authorities. "The gamester," said Horace Smith, "begins by being a dupe, speedily becomes a knave, and generally ends his career as a pauper." "Gambling," says Walter Savage Landor, "is the origin of more extensive misery than all other crimes put together." "Gambling," said an American writer, L. C. Judson, "blots out all the nobler powers of the heart, paralyzes its sensibilities to human woe, severs the sacred ties that bind man to man, to woman, to family, to community, to morals, to religion, to social order, and to country; it transforms men to brutes, desperadoes, maniacs, misanthropists, and strips human nature of all its dignity." "No passion," said the German philosopher, Knigg, "can lead to such extremities, or involve a man in such a complicated train of crimes and vices, and ruin families so completely as the baneful rage for gambling; it produces and nourishes all imaginable disgraceful sensations; it is the most fertile nursery of covetousness, envy, rage, malice, dissimulation, falsehood, and foolish reliance on blind fortune; it frequently leads to fraud, quarrels, murder, forgery, meanness, and despair; and robs us in the most unpardonable manner of the greatest and most irrevocable treasure, time."

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE PROMETHEUS UNBOUND OF SHELLEY.

VIDA D. SCUDDER.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, August.

I.

IN many a detail the meaning of the Prometheus Unbound eludes us; yet in great outlines it may be traced. Shelley takes as a starting point the old story of Prometheus as found in the drama of *Æschylus*. Prometheus the Titan has stolen fire from heaven to benefit the race of man. Jupiter, in revenge, nails him high on a cliff of Caucasus, where he hangs through æons of pain. He possesses a secret with which he refuses to part, which, if revealed, would ward off from Jupiter some unknown and terrible danger. Those broad and simple facts Shelley adopts from the old Greek myth; then with an audacious license he modifies, enlarges, innovates, to suit his own desires, till the glowing phantasmagoria of his poem bears little resemblance to the grave and simple outlines of *Æschylus*.

When the drama opens, Prometheus, great protagonist of humanity, hangs on his mount of torture, high above the outspread world. But he is not alone. Sister spirits, Ione and Panthea, fair forms with drooping wings, sit watchful at his feet. They may be with him. Another presence dearer than theirs is desired. Asia, their great sister, the beloved of Prometheus, waits afar in sorrow; and the bitterest element in the suffering of the Titan is the separation between himself and her. Prometheus, we say, is the protagonist of humanity. More specifically, and perhaps more accurately, he is the Mind of Man. Asia is the spirit of divine Love from whom man, in his exile, has become divided, yet without whom thought is powerless. To Shelley this spirit of celestial love and beauty is supremely manifest through Nature; so Asia, in a loose, but very real way, is identified in his thought, as Aphrodite was identified to the Greeks, with the creative and informing spirit of the natural world. Ione and Panthea, "messengers between the soul of man and its ideal" represent the spirit of desire which we call Hope, and the power of spiritual insight and wisdom which, however Shelley would have shrunk from the term, we may best designate as Faith.

The first act may be entitled the torture of Prometheus. The agony which Jupiter has power to inflict shall reach its bitter climax here. The drama opens with a great soliloquy of Prometheus, flung upward to the midnight sky. The mood of Prometheus, however, is not bitter. Disciplined by æons of silent pain, he has attained a new point of development. At the moment of his capture he had hurled defiance at Jupiter, his foe, in a terrific curse. This curse he would now recall. Hatred has left his soul; even the words of wrath and contempt he has forgotten. Let them be repeated that he may revoke them, and remain free from the taint of revenge. But it is in vain that he calls on mountain springs and whirlwinds, —yes, on the Earth, his mother—to repeat the curse to him. They remember it well; repeat it they dare not. Nay, between the Earth and Prometheus there is alienation. He exclaims

Why scorns the spirit which informs ye, now
To commune with me?

Man and Nature are at strife, or if not at strife the old frank communion between them is disturbed. Prometheus cannot understand the inorganic voice of his mother.

Obscurely through my brain, like shadows flit,
Sweet awful thoughts.

He felt that baffling sense of a language half-understood which haunts the human mind as, in the development of civilization, man travels daily farther from the east. At last, up from a strange underworld of shadows, the world of memory or imagination, the Phantasm of Jupiter himself arises proud and calm,

and pronounces the dread words. We have here, of course, the suggestion that the doom of evil is self-ordained, and the curse is simply a statement or prophecy of inexorable law.

Heap on thy soul by virtue of this curse,
Ill deeds; then be thou damned beholding good;
Both infinite as in the universe,
And thou, and thy self-torturing solitude.
An awful image of calm power
Though now thou sittest let the hour
Come, when thou must appear to be
That which thou art internally;
And after many a false and fruitless crime
Scorn track thy lagging fall through boundless space and time.

Yet, though the curse is only the expression of law, Prometheus would revoke it. The higher conception—that conception of forgiveness which interrupts all causal unity—has come to him. He recalls the curse.

Prometheus. Were these my words, O Parent?

The Earth. They were thine.

Prometheus. It doth repent me. Words are quick and vain;
Grief for a while is blind, and so was mine.
I wish no living thing to suffer pain.

The Earth, unable to accept the higher law, is filled with anguish, convinced that the withdrawal of the curse is the signal for the entire subjugation of Prometheus. Jupiter shares the misconception, and sends Mercury, the Spirit of Compromise down to extort the secret from him, but Prometheus repulses him with words of lofty scorn and invulnerable will. Forgiveness has implied no weakness of his firm integrity.

Then comes the great scene of the agony and temptation of Prometheus—a scene which can be compared to the greatest scenes of torture in the whole literature of the world. There is nothing in Job, in Hamlet, in the Divine Comedy more terrible than this. Throngs of Furies, awful forms of darkness, surge upward from the abyss. They press around Prometheus—

The monsters of pain and fear
And disappointment and untrust and hate
And clinging crime.

They taunt him, they revile, they torture, nay they enter his very being and live through him like animal life. The first Furies who enter and whisper foul thoughts to Prometheus are supplemented by others who reveal the tragedy of human history. And the heart of the tragedy lies in the Mephistophelian thought that all that Prometheus had done and suffered for humanity, had proved a curse to the race, and not a blessing. But Prometheus conquers through patience and unflinching courage; the baffled Furies vanish in rage, and their place is taken by a group of exquisite spirits who gather to console the Titan. These spirits see the soul of goodness in things evil, as the Furies saw the soul of evil in things good. They are the Spirits of the Human Mind bearing

the prophecy
Which begins and ends in thee.

That is in the mind of man. They sing of courage which could not exist were no battles to be fought; of self-sacrifice which springs from pain alone; of Wisdom and of Imagination, witness to a diviner day that is to be.

The gentle songs of these spirits soothe, though they cannot cheer, the exhausted soul of the sufferer. He sighs

I would fain
Be what it is my destiny to be,
The saviour and the strength of suffering man;
Or sink into the original gulf of things.
There is no agony and no solace left;
Earth can console, Heaven can torment no more.

Thus the Titan hangs weary, yet at peace. The morning slowly dawns; and we leave him as his wistful thoughts turn towards Asia and towards love.

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE.

JOHN A. COCKERILL.

Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, August.

THE newspaper has already become so essential a factor in the public and private life of the United States, that it is to-day the only trustworthy medium of communication between the sovereign people and their official servants. Through it alone do the office-holders learn the will of their masters, the people. This seems to be the greatest function now filled by the newspaper press. It is further the great purveyor of news, and by its influence the lecture-platform, the "Village Oracle," and the "Oldest Inhabitant" have been swept away. Doubtless when the newspaper has reached its perfect development, it will have accomplished even greater results on lines parallel with these,—but not more astounding.

In local and municipal affairs the influence of the daily newspaper was never so great as now. The cities of the United States will grow, our communities will expand in all directions, our civilization will perfect itself in other directions, our average standard of public intelligence, which is now greater than that of any other country, will reach a higher level. The newspaper must grow in proportion, and will inevitably lead the procession, instead of being dragged up by the force of a popular determination. It is actually impossible now, for an openly wicked, dishonest, or base man to be elected or appointed to any office of consequence anywhere in the United States. This is to be directly ascribed to the influence of daily journalism. No other power than that of the press ever could or would have produced this result. The direct and inferential influence of such a newspaper press upon the morality of the citizens at large, and especially of those who, but for its earnest insistence upon honor and honesty in office, would be compelled to fall under the example and teaching of corrupt men, is a fruitful and profitable channel for thought. What higher goal could any individual or agency have attained?

The newspaper has become tacitly acknowledged to be the administrator of all public trust. The circulation of the newspaper press, collectively, has now reached such tremendous proportions that its constituency is almost coequal with what we term "the public," the body governed and taxed through the instrumentality of certain of its individuals whom it designates for that purpose, and over whom the newspapers help it to keep watch.

The editorial pages of a dozen American newspapers, each standing conspicuously for its own city or community, as well as for its own area of cognate communities or States, are eagerly, often fearfully, read by the representatives in office of the American public. That there will be any marked change in the general form and method of American government is not probable. It is, therefore, improbable that this loftiest function of the American press will in any great measure be varied or departed from. Its own importance must be constantly supreme.

The position of the American journalist has so changed for the better as to be a matter of marvel to himself and his friends. This has been accomplished by means of the Press Club, which I firmly believe is destined to render greater service to the profession of journalism in the future than all other agencies combined. And as surely as the United States is to be the great nation of the earth at no distant time, even if it be not so now, great in the broad democracy of its government, great in the simplicity of its institutions, in the opportunities it offers alike to rich and poor, native and foreign-born, great in the average intelligence, education, refinement, and morality of its people, and greatest in its newspaper press —so surely will that newspaper press stand at the head of journalism in all countries. That much, indeed, has been achieved already. In number and influence, magnificence of

equipment, and alertness of resource, the American newspaper is now far ahead of any and all competition. Great Britain may have its *London Times*, but the United States has its *Times* in every city.

What better illustration could there be of the vast improvements recently made in the mechanical and editorial departments of a great American newspaper, than the present constitution of the Chicago *Herald* in the World's Fair city? There is certainly no home of industry in the world so effectively, and at the same time so magnificently, equipped. What would an ante-bellum journalist say to a business office with three thousand, six hundred square feet of floor-space, flanked by sixteen columns of genuine Sienna marble, and with entrance doors, lockless and keyless, which can never be closed summer and winter, morning and night, day in and day out, throughout the year?

And yet is there not good reason to believe that in some respects, at least, the newspaper of the future may as far surpass its forerunner of to-day, as the Chicago *Herald* building of to-day has surpassed the cheap and dingy newspaper buildings of twenty years ago?

BACON vs. SHAKESPEARE.

EDWIN REED.

Arena, Boston, August.

PART II.

FRANCIS BACON.

SETTING aside Shakespeare, Bacon was the most original, the most imaginative, and the most learned man of his time.

The most exquisitely constructed intellect that has ever been bestowed on any of the children of men.—*Macaulay*.

The great glory of literature in this island, during the reign of James, was my Lord Bacon.—*Hume*.

The greatest genius that England, or perhaps any other country, ever produced.—*Pope*.

Addison, referring to a prayer composed by Bacon, says that "for elevation of thought and greatness of expression it seems rather the devotion of an angel than that of a man."

2. Bacon came of a family eminent for learning.

3. Bacon had an ambition for public employment, and it is certain that the reputation of being a poet, particularly a dramatic poet, writing for pay, would have compromised him at Court. In those days play-acting and play-writing were considered scarcely respectable. It may be easily imagined that Bacon, considering his high birth, aristocratic connections, and aspirations for official honors, and already projecting a vast philosophical reform for the human race, would have shrunk from open alliance with an institution like the theatre of those days.

4. To his confidential friend, Sir Toby Matthew, Bacon was in the habit of sending copies of his books, as they came from the press. On one of these occasions he forwards, with an air of mystery and half apologetically, certain works which he describes as the product of his "recreation." In a letter, addressed to Bacon by Matthew while abroad, acknowledging some "great and noble token of favor," we find this sentence:

The most prodigious wit that ever I knew, of my nation and of this side of the sea, is of your lordship's name, though he be known by another.

It has been plausibly suggested that this "token of favor" sent to Matthew was the folio edition of the Shakespeare plays, published in 1623. It is certain that Matthew's letter, now without date, was written subsequently to Jan. 27, 1621. Matthew's description exactly fits the Shakespeare Plays and Bacon's literary alias.

5. Bacon kept a commonplace book which he called a Promus, now in the archives of the British Museum. It consisted of large sheets on which from time to time he jotted

down all kinds of suggestive and striking phrases, proverbs, aphorisms, metaphors, and quaint turns of expression found in the course of reading, and available for future use. Excepting the proverbs from the French, the entries, 1,655 in number, are in his own handwriting. These verbal treasures are scattered lavishly throughout the Plays. Mrs. Pott finds by actual count 4,404 instances in which they are reproduced there—some of them, in more or less covert or modified form, over and over again. While they appear to a limited extent in Bacon's prose works, they seem to have constituted a storehouse of materials for particular use in the composition of the Plays.

Two of these entries appear in a single sentence in "Romeo and Juliet." One is the unusual phrase, "golden sleep"; and the second, the new word "uprouted," then added for the first time, like hundreds of others in the Plays, out of the same mint to the verbal coinage of the realm:

But where unbruised youth with unstuffed brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign;
Therefore thy earliness doth me assure,
Thou art uprouted by some distemperature.—ii. 3.

To one familiar with the laws of chance, these coincidences will have very nearly the force of mathematical demonstration.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Promus is the group of salutatory phrases it contains, such as "good morning," "good day," and "good night," which had not then come into common use in England, but which occur four hundred and nineteen times in the Plays. These salutations were common at that time in France, where Bacon, as attaché of the British Embassy, had spent three years in the early part of his life.

Particular attention is called to the entry "good dawning," a style of address which Bacon failed to make popular, and which is found but once in the whole range of Elizabethan literature outside of the Promus—in "King Lear." The date of the Promus (a strictly private record, published for the first time in 1883) was 1594; that of the play 1606. In one, the seed; in the other, the only plant from that seed.

We mention one more entry, No. 1196: "Law at Twickenham for the merry tales." Twickenham was Bacon's country seat, where works of his "recreation" would naturally have been written. The plays in which legal principles are most frequently stated and applied were produced at or near the time of the Promus.

6. Other internal evidences also point unmistakably to Bacon's pen. Peculiarities of thought, style, and diction are more important in a contested case of authorship than the name on the title page.

FROM SHAKESPEARE.

To thine own self be true
And it must follow, as the night
the day,
Thou canst not then be false to
any man.—*Hamlet*, i. 3.

Losers will have leave
To ease their stomachs with their
bitter tongues.—*Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

The ivy which had hid my princely trunk,
And sucked my verdure out on't.
—*Tempest*, i. 2.

Brother, you have a vice of mercy
in you,
Which better fits a lion than a
man.—*Troilus and Cressida*,
v. 3.

Such a list might be extended almost indefinitely, but enough is given to show that on these two minds (if there were two) fell the light of intelligence, in repeated flashes, at the same exact angle.

* In this instance, as in many others, it requires Bacon's prose to explain Shakespeare's poetry.

FROM BACON.

Be so true to thyself as thou be
not false to others.—*Essay of
Wisdom*.

Always let losers have their
words.—*The Promus*.

It was ordained that this winding-ivy of a Plantagenet
should kill the tree itself.
—*History Henry VII*.
For of lions it is said that their
fury ceaseth toward anything
that yieldeth and prostrateth
itself.*—*Of Charity*.

WALT WHITMAN.

GEORGE D. BLACK.

New England Magazine, Boston, August.

THE clew to Whitman's poetry is to be found chiefly in the formative stamp of the man's character, and Walt Whitman is first of all a radical democrat. From the beginning, he has been inspired by a great idea, for the expression of which he has used the language of the imagination. In thought, in purpose, in practice, through poverty and sickness, through sneers and calumny, he has stood for this old, common, toil-begrimed, sorrowing, erring, humanity of ours; not for a part of it, but for all of it; especially for the great averages of the race, that bear the heat and burden of the day. He has been a great-hearted man, loving life, loving his fellows, trying to live the life of the democratic bulk of the people, and celebrating them boldly and freely in his verse. He looks out over creation in his large and liberal way, and he approves the words, "Behold it was very good."

Democracy is the faith that no beauty, or grace, or comfort, or treasure, is too great for any human being. The true democrat loves all that is excellent, and he desires for his fellows all that is excellent; but he finds his mission to be, not in leaving the crowd to trudge along behind, while he sweeps on to the goal, but in lagging along to help it up to the real life of humanity. Whitman has recently restated his creed: "We are all embarked together like fellows in a ship, bound for good or for bad. What wrecks one, wrecks all. What reaches the port for one, reaches the port for all. . . . Nothing will do eventually but an understanding of the solidarity of the common people, of all peoples and all races. And that is behind 'Leaves of Grass.'

In taking an inventory of my debts to him, I find the chief of these to be in his shivering for me, once for all, the whole tinseled, fixed-up world of aristocracy. For me, as for Stevenson and many others, Whitman has turned the world upside down, and I have not been able to put it back in its old place. Is it true that the fate of democracy and the fate of Christianity, as a working philosophy for the world, are indissolubly united? If Christianity has its foundation on the eternal nature of things, democracy must, more and more, win its way in the world; and, as it wins its way, the poetry of Walt Whitman, and especially that magnificent prose-poem "Democratic Vistas" will be found to be one of the evangel-voices of the world.

And this man's sympathies are in keeping with the unprecedented breadth and loftiness of his philosophy; he has a large tolerance like the sun which shines for good and bad alike.

Walt Whitman's rejection of the formal method of verse-making was not the act of one who is indifferent as to how he writes, but of one who is very particular as to how he writes. As Milton found it necessary to his purpose, in his great poem to reject rhyme, as "the invention of a barbarous age, to set off lame matter and wretched metre," so Whitman thought it was necessary to his purpose to cast aside the technique of the Schools, as too undemocratic and restricted. Whitman himself states that he came to his method after many trials and much groping to find a fit medium for his purpose. His poems have, however, a deep underswell, a kind of rhythmic motion all their own. He has aimed at a poetic prose, and while seemingly careless of æsthetic verbalism, he is a great literary artist. One sometimes feels that the rhythm of his verse is to ordinary marches and waltzes.

Imagination is, after all, the final test of the poet. It is the seeing, divining, creating faculty, and Walt Whitman is of imagination all-compact. No one ever lived who was more so. This is seen in his resting everything upon something else, always suggesting something else; in his flashing glances

into the indefinite dynamics which subtly underlie all relations and things, and in his sudden subjective transports.

Walt Whitman is deeply—perhaps most of all—spiritual. No writer has ever been dominated more than he by the consciousness of the spiritual and eternal relations of man. He is habitually contemplative of the inscrutable and boundless which hem us in, of the mysterious kinship of man's life to the unseen; and in all his higher musings his ecstasy is like that of those of old. All that darkens life, all that glorifies it, all thwartings, all successes, all pains, all joys, find explanation for him in the divine possibilities of man's nature and the sovereignty of God. His hope for the world is boundless. The bravest of the transcendentalists cannot match him for his contentment with the order of the universe.

"No array of terms can say how much I am at peace about God and about death."

"I find letters from God dropt in the street, and every one is signed by God's name."

Finally, this man is our greatest singer of death songs. With the Greek's love of life, he combines the Oriental's reverence for death. Death is God's minister, and comes when we need it. Whitman deeply feels and boldly sings this truth. In his superb ode to Lincoln are lines like the following—and with these we must part with the poet—effulgent with hope and faith:

Praised be the fathomless universe,
For life and joy and for objects and knowledge curious.
And for love, sweet love—but praise! praise! praise!
For the sure enwinding arms of cool-enfolding Death.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE OLDEST HERBARIUM IN THE WORLD.

PAUL PASIG.

Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Braunschweig, July.

THERE is in the Egyptologist Museum at Cairo, an inconspicuous collection of dried, or artistically prepared parts of plants, which on more grounds than one is of unusual interest. In the first place, this collection constitutes the oldest herbarium in the world; it was collected from old Egyptian graves, and, at the suggestion of the former director of the museum, Maspero, they were submitted to the well-known botanist and explorer, Dr. George Schweinfurth, for a thorough investigation.

As regards the significance of the use of plants in the death cult of the Egyptians, we must make a distinction between the edibles which were ordinarily placed in earthen vessels on the floor of the sepulchre, and which were regarded as necessary adjuncts in furnishing the "eternal house," as the Egyptians characterized the last resting-place of their beloved ones, and those symbolical death offerings, which were designed to express reverence for the dead, especially in the higher sphere to which they were translated, and to which secret magical power was sometimes ascribed. Prof. Schweinfurth says concerning these death-offerings, which consisted principally of wreaths and garlands of flowers:

"Here (that is in the coffins) we find lotus flowers fixed under the outer ties of the mummy wrapper, with whole wreaths and bunches on the side of the mummy, between it and the inner folds of the grave-cloth, and also wreaths covering the breast of the mummy in concentric rows, or garlands twined about the head. These wreaths and garlands are characteristic in their arrangement and appearance, being such as are never found among any other people than the ancient Egyptians. The limited space between the mummy folds and the shroud did not admit of making the wreaths as we make them. They had to be thin and flat. To this end leaves of leathery texture were taken, twice folded, and strung together

with fibres of date-palm leaves to form little agraffes for holding small flowers or petals which were here secured as in a vice. Finally, fine strips of date-palm ran through the whole lengthways, securing the perfectly flat wreath."

In this connection it may be remarked that the rarity of floral-decoration was due to its costliness, which confined it mainly to the higher classes. People of small means had to content themselves with colored pictorial representations on the coffin lid.

While the long wreaths, together with the unarranged flowers and bunches of flowers, which were probably offered to the dear departed at the last moment before the coffin was closed, are traceable to the earliest times; the olive wreaths are not seen before the Graeco-Roman epoch, and appear to have been introduced from Greece. Wreaths and garlands were not, however, wanting in a deeper, symbolical meaning; to the latter especially certain magic powers were ascribed: After due preparation with prescribed formulas they enabled the dead to remember the prayers and petitions necessary to his salvation, and further to present them acceptably, on which account they were frequently styled the "crown of the right utterances."

The most of the floral remains recovered from Egyptian graves are in an astonishingly well-preserved condition, so much so, that after treatment with warm water they can be handled like modern herbarium specimens. In some flowers the parts which were protected by an outer covering, pistils, anthers, etc., were, in spite of their extreme delicacy, perfectly intact. The preservation of the colors, too, is something remarkable. Apart from the fact that the colors are slightly faded they show no very remarkable variation from modern specimens. Some watermelon leaves even, by immersion in water, showed that they still retained a portion of their green coloring matter (chlorophyll).

The most important matter in connection with such finds is, unquestionably, their age. We possess remains of funeral food from the Fifth dynasty (3000 B. C.). The brick pyramids of Dahschur furnished a perfectly well preserved legume of clover (*Medicago hispida*), and a grave at Sakkara, a handful of barley ears. The remains of the Twelfth dynasty (2500 B. C.) are still richer in contents, for the recovery of which we are indebted to Mariette Bey's industry. Among the funeral food of that period, we find grains of mustard seed, capsules of flax-seed, gourds, lentils, beans, figs, pine-needles, juniper-berries, etc. The most interesting and important acquisitions to our herbarium, in so far as concerns leaves and flowers, were obtained from the mummy find of Deir el Bahari in 1881. The richest booty was yielded by the tombs of Ahmes I., Amenophis I., and Rameses II., and generally from the eighteenth to the eleventh century, B. C.

There is, however, a difficulty in determining the age of some of the most important flower discoveries with precision. Some of these very mummies were opened up and reswathed, from motives of piety, some 500 years after they were first laid at rest; it is hence impossible to say whether the flowers date from the first or the second period. But at the lowest estimate they are nearly three thousand years old, while the oldest herbarium in Europe is scarcely four hundred years old.

Among the flowers chiefly employed in floral decoration for the dead, we find the blue and white lotus, the red poppy, oriental larkspur, hollyhock, the yellow flowered *Sesbania Egyptiaca*, crown chrysanthemums, safflower, pomegranate flowers, willow leaves, grasses, peppermint, etc. In the Graeco-Roman period celery leaves came into requisition. In the coffin of the so-called Kent mummy (20th dynasty) celery was found mixed with lotus leaves and flowers. Onions, leeks, garlic, etc., played an important part also in the offerings to the dead.

The Egyptians further deemed it a duty to provide wine for the comfort of their dead. This was not, however, offered in

liquid form, the wineberry was the usual medium in which wine was provided, while barley was provided to secure the deceased his modicum of beer.

As to the fertility of seeds taken from Egyptian coffins, a great many fables have obtained currency. The closest investigation has determined that the seeds were all kiln-dried and partially roasted before being applied to their destined purposes. All attempts to germinate grain taken from Egyptian tombs have been attended with negative results, and if occasionally some of the grain procured with a mummy find has been found fertile, it should be remembered that the Arabs who do a large trade in mummies, are in the habit of mixing a little new wheat with the old on purely business principles.

One of the general conclusions to be drawn from this herbarium is that Egypt has sustained no appreciable climatic changes during the last four thousand years.

TOBACCO, INSANITY, NERVOUSNESS.

L. BREMER, M.D.

Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, Hartford, July.

THERE is an alarming increase of juvenile smokers, and I will broadly state that the boy who smokes at seven, will drink whisky at fourteen, take morphine at twenty, and wind up with cocaine, and the rest of the narcotics at thirty and later on.

It may look like overstating and exaggerating things when I say that tobacco, when habitually used by the young, leads to a species of imbecility; that the juvenile smoker will lie, cheat, and steal. This kind of insanity I have observed in quite a number of patients at the St. Vincent's Institution. The patients presented all the characteristics of young incorrigibles. There was not one among them who was able to comprehend that tobacco was injuring him. The sense of propriety, the faculty of distinguishing between right and wrong, was lost.

Not only in the young is the use of tobacco followed by such disastrous effects. Is it to be wondered at that a drug which, until tolerance is established, has such potent and palpable effects as to produce loss of coördination and unspeakable *malais*, and after the organization has become used to it, is capable of setting up the well-known heart disturbances, is it a wonder that such a drug finally produces some form of insanity? I have seen melancholia, more often mania, and very frequently general paresis, hastened and precipitated by excessive use of tobacco. That tobacco really does cause insanity is evidenced by the magic effect seen in some cases after the discontinuance of the drug. Thus I have seen that beginning melancholia with suicidal impulses, hallucinations, forced actions, besides the precursive symptoms of insanity, such as insomnia, crying-spells, praecordial anxiety, fears of impending evil, impotency, vertigo, impairment of memory and judging power, and even the lowering of the moral tone, all of which were attributable to chronic tobacco intoxication, disappeared after freedom from the habit was established.

All observers agree that in our country many conditions conspire to make us a nervous people, to produce what has even been styled "American nervousness." This "nervousness," in other words, means a weakness, an instability, a vulnerability of the nervous system. Add to this, the unquestionably strong quality of the tobacco which the taste of the American public exacts from the manufacturer, and it becomes plain that there exists two cogent reasons that we should be on our guard against the indiscriminate use of the article.

French medical observers are of the opinion that one of the factors causing the depopulation of France is the excessive use of tobacco; for the offspring of inveterate tobacco-consumers are notoriously puny, and stunted in stature, and lack

the normal power of resistance, especially on the part of the nervous system; again, it is a significant fact that an astounding percentage of the candidates for admission to West Point, and other military schools, are rejected on account of tobacco-heart.

Some persons labor under the delusion that tobacco increases their working-power, that the flow of thought becomes easier, and that without tobacco they are unable to do any mental work. Instances are cited by them of great men, inveterate and excessive tobacco-consumers. They do not consider the possibility that these men accomplished what they did in spite, but not in consequence of, or aided by, their habit. Students of chronic nicotine-intoxication are convinced that the great men among the tobacco-slaves would have been still greater had they never used the drug. Thus, Kant, the most eminent of German philosophers, is said to have written such an obscure and unintelligible style, because he smoked and snuffed to excess.

But these things are trifles when compared with the destructive and degenerative influences the drug exerts on the broad masses. There is only one way to lessen the evil—it is the dissemination of knowledge of the baleful effects of tobacco among the rising generation, initiated and sustained by teachers, clergymen, and physicians. Of course, they ought to practice first what they are going to preach.

I know of physicians who not only smoke to excess themselves, or, still worse, indulge to a morbid extent in the unmanly habit of chewing, but permit, and even encourage, their own children to smoke.

In view of such discouraging facts I hardly expect much good from this contribution and testimonial to the pernicious effects of tobacco, because the truth has not dawned upon the multitude yet. As in the body-politic evils will run their course until there is a general uprising of common sense which disposes of them, so with the irrational and excessive use of tobacco, which will probably go on increasingly, until a limit of endurance is reached, and the disastrous results of the abuse become patent enough to impress even the dullest mind.

NATURAL SELECTION AND CRIME.

PROFESSOR EDWARD E. MORSE.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, August.

THE discussion which followed the appearance of General Booth's work, "Darkest England," showed an earnest awakening of the public mind in regard to the ominous character of the submerged classes.

Insanity was formerly looked upon as evidence of demoniacal possession. The idea that a disordered intellect could be the result of physical disease—of lesion of the brain—was established only after centuries of observation. How much more reason, then, was there to believe that delinquencies of a criminal nature were the result of Satanic instigation. It may be safely asserted that to-day the vast majority of mankind fully believe that an external influence for evil is at war in the individual with an external influence for good. Dr. White says, that perhaps nothing did so much to fasten the term "atheist" upon the medical profession as the suspicion that it did not fully acknowledge diabolic interference in mental disease.

Of late years there has sprung into existence a school of criminal anthropology whose work was thus admirably summarized by Dr. Robert Fletcher in his address as retiring President of the Anthropological Society at Washington. In his opening paragraphs Dr. Fletcher graphically portrays the scourge of the criminal and his rapid increase. "In the cities, towns, and villages of the civilized world, every year, thousands of unoffending men and women are slaughtered; millions of money, the product of honest toil and careful saving, are carried away by the conquerors, and incendiary fires

light his pathway of destruction. Who is this devastator, this modern 'scourge of God,' whose deeds are not recorded in history?—The criminal! Statistics unusually trustworthy show that if the carnage yearly produced by him could be brought together at one time and place, it would excel the horrors of many a well-contested field of battle. In nine great countries of the world, including our own favored land, in one year, 10,380 cases of homicide were recorded, and in the six years, from 1884 to 1889, in the United States alone, 14,770 murders came under cognizance of the law; and in spite of criminal codes, of prisons, and reformatories, and the efforts of philanthropic societies for the instruction of the prisoner, and their care for him when his prison gates are open, the criminal becomes more numerous. He breeds criminals; the taint is in the blood, and there is no royal touch that can expel it."

The persistence of criminal and vagabond traits is even more pronounced than that of lunacy; the latter condition often yields to benign treatment, and there is reason to believe that in time it may be eradicated, though confinement and consequent prevention of offspring will be the main cause of its disappearance. Whether criminal propensities would also yield to treatment is a grave question, certainly the irrational and unscientific treatment of criminals to-day is as much responsible for the increase of crime as were the superstitious and unscientific ways of dealing with contagious disease in earlier times responsible for their wide dissemination.

The repeated association of certain abnormalities of the body with the criminal character, suggesting simian features has led to the idea that congenital criminals are instances of reversion. It is possible, however, that if the antecedents of all criminals were known, retention of ancestral traits, and not reversion, would be the more probable explanation of the continuance of the congenital criminal. He has always existed; his presence is apprehended just in proportion to the sensitiveness of the public conscience. Morrison, in his instructive book, says, in regard to the confirmed vagabond and criminal, that "most of them are not adapted to the conditions of existence which prevail in a free society. Some of them might have passed through life fairly well, in a more primitive stage of social development, as, for example, in a state of slavery or serfdom. . . . All men are not fitted for freedom, and so long as society acts on the supposition that they are, it will never get rid of the incorrigible criminals."

Vagabonds, like criminals, spring largely from a degenerating stock. Traces of this tribe have been found as far back as 1790, but from 1840 the record is quite made out for some twigs of this baleful stock. Mr. McCulloch says: "The individuals already traced are over five thousand, interwoven by descent and marriage. Over seven thousand pages of history are now on file in the Charity Organization Society" (Indianapolis), and, he asks, "Do any of these get out of the festering mass? Of this whole number I know of but one who has escaped, and is to-day an honorable man. I have tried again and again to lift them, but they sink back. They are a decaying stock. The girl begins the life of prostitution and is soon seen with her own illegitimate child. The tramp horde is a nidus from which apparently a vast number of criminals spring."

The conditions favorable to crime having been apprehended in the slums of the cities, the law of natural selection having been shown to be as relentlessly at work with man as with the lower animals, it would seem that the line of work is very clearly defined. We are to aid the law of natural selective action with all our might. We are individually and unitedly to suppress the idle, incompetent, and vicious, and at the same time, help in every way the industrious and well-intentioned. The congenital criminal and the vagabond must be imprisoned indefinitely and compelled to work. Tasks that do not compete with honest labor should be devised for them—breaking stones, sawing and cutting wood for the deserving poor; in

certain districts, working on the road, filling malarious tracks, etc. While on the selective principle those who are industrious, temperate, and willing to work should be encouraged and aided judiciously in every possible way. Cruel! you say, but we should recognize the far-reaching mercifulness of the plan in preventing the bringing of vicious children into the world.

Quarantine the evil classes as you would the plague, and plant on good ground the deserving poor.

The same principles which guide us to the employment of sanitary measures to avert physical pollution, should guide us to the adoption of measures to arrest the spread of social pollution. The *line of their descent must be arrested.*

BROWN-SEQUARD AGAIN.

HENRI DE PARVILLE.

Le Correspondant, Paris, July.

MESSIEURS Brown-Sequard and d'Arsonval have recently invited the attention of the Academy of Sciences to a method of new therapeutics which is sufficiently original to merit a concise notice.

Since 1869 M. Brown-Sequard, in his course at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, has ventilated the idea that all the glands of the organism supply the blood with useful principles. This could readily be perceived in any case in which they have been extirpated or destroyed by disease. Hence the idea of returning to the blood, by sub-cutaneous injections, the fluids extracted from the organ of which the functions are deranged. Messrs. Brown-Sequard and d'Arsonval, animated by these views, have experimented with the fluids extracted from the liver, the kidneys, the renal capsules, the spleen, etc. Before these clinical experiments M. Brown-Sequard had insisted forcibly, and for more than three years, upon the very marked results which he had obtained by this method which had hitherto never been generalized. By this method he has accomplished the cure, or ameliorated the condition, of tuberculosis, ataxy, paralysis, diabetes, etc. The injections, he claims, impart extraordinary tone to the nervous system. M. Brown-Sequard has entered into this subject in considerable detail, but at present his attention is principally confined to those affections which are regarded as incurable. The proof, says M. Brown-Sequard, of the efficacy of the sub-cutaneous injection of the juices of a healthy organ into a man or animal in which that organ is deranged, is clearly shown in that which concerns the thyroid gland. There is a malady in which this gland becomes considerably inflamed and enlarged. No cure is known for this disease. Experiments with dogs show that the removal of this gland invariably results in death. Now M. Gley, after having removed this gland from a dog, has maintained the animal in health by sub-cutaneous injections of juices taken from the corresponding gland of a sheep or other animal. The English surgeons, especially Messrs. Murray and Beatty, have similarly treated human patients for this disease, which is known to specialists as myxoedime. They have employed these injections on patients who now appear perfectly restored to health. In Paris, at the hospital of *La Charite*, M. Charein has similarly treated two patients afflicted with myxoedime, and the patients are restored to health.

"Here," says M. Brown-Sequard, "the soundness of the theory is demonstrated. We hope shortly to test it further in the very grave disease known as Addison's disease." Here the sur-renal capsules are concerned. The removal of these capsules from an animal causes death. In Addison's disease the sur-renal capsules are almost always profoundly altered, and death follows. Now the experiment of M. Brown-Sequard, of d'Arsonval, as well as those of Messrs. Abelous and Langlois, show that animals from which these capsules have been removed, and which are consequently at the point of death,

are restored to health by sub-cutaneous injection of the fluid proper to the eliminated organs. M. Brown-Sequard consequently is of opinion that the application of the treatment to patients suffering from Addison's disease will result, if not in complete recovery, at least in a considerable prolongation of life.

It may be remarked here that prior to the researches of M. Brown-Sequard, any injections of living organic fluids into the organism was regarded as extremely dangerous. If the fluid has not been perfectly sterilized it is liable to cause putrefaction. M. d'Arsonval has met this difficulty by first passing the fluid through a porous clay filter under a pressure of three atmospheres of carbonic acid. No microbe can withstand carbonic acid at this pressure. Practitioners who wish to apply this novel therapeutic treatment can always procure a gratuitous supply of the sterilized fluids from the laboratory of M. Brown-Sequard at the College of France.

This new treatment must not be confounded with the bizarre treatment advocated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when the leading physicians recommended the lungs of a fox for the cure of phthisis, the liver of a wolf for the cure of maladies of the liver, the brain of a donkey for the cure of epilepsy, etc. These were only gropings after truths which M. Brown-Sequard believes he has reached by scientific investigation.

IMPLICATIONS OF PHYSICAL PHENOMENA.

PROFESSOR A. E. DOLBEAR.

Psychical Review, Boston, August (Vol. I., No. 1).

A PHYSICAL phenomenon is a phenomenon which involves energy. Every change of condition in matter is brought about by the action of energy upon it in one way or another.

So far as experiment and experience have led us, the antecedents of every physical phenomenon are themselves physical, and more than that, all reactions are quantitative; that is, the product is proportional to the antecedent, and this is sometimes embodied in what is called the doctrine of the Conservation of Energy.

The exchange relations between the different forms of energy, Mechanical, Thermal, Electrical, Chemical, etc., being quantitative, are, therefore, mathematical. They have therefore become a corporate part of the body of Knowledge, and are no longer subject to any question as to their validity. The fundamental postulates of physical science are binding on one who understands them, for the same reason that the multiplication table is. If any one of them could be overthrown, the whole body of science would go with it. Science is a consistent body of relations, not simply a classified body of facts. These relations have been discovered by experiment, not by deduction.

Some of them are the following:

1. Physical changes affect only the condition of matter, not its quantity. One cannot create or annihilate it, nor can one element be changed into another.

2. Every atom is continually changing energy with every other atom, the rate of the exchange depending upon their difference in temperature.

3. The different forms of energy are transformable into each other, but the quantity of energy is not altered by the transformation.

4. Complex organic molecules differ from simpler inorganic molecules in possessing more energy. The differences in this respect are definite, may be measured in foot-pounds, and are practically enormous.

5. Every physical change has a physical antecedent, is therefore mechanical, and is conditioned by the laws of energy.

These principles are the outcome of modern investigation,

the evidence for them is overwhelming, and a working knowledge of them needs to be a part of the mental equipment of every investigator, especially of the one who takes it as his province to explain phenomena.

With the above principles in hand, one is prepared to fairly judge as to whether a given statement is credible or not. It is not necessary, as some seem to suppose, that one should be able to explain a phenomenon to assert with emphasis whether a thing is possible, probable, or impossible.

In that class of phenomena called spiritualistic, there is a large body of reputed physical phenomena, vouched for by large numbers of witnesses such as the movement of furniture, the playing upon musical instruments, the appearance of lights, of faces, of full forms clothed, of conversations with materialized spirits, etc., etc.

I suppose no one doubts that to move a body of magnitude requires the expenditure of energy, and to do a definite amount of work requires always the same amount of energy. I suspect there are many persons who give credence to statements of occurrences which practically deny the above proposition, thinking it possible that spiritual agencies may have control of powers that mankind knows nothing about. This may be true enough, but the question is not as to what this or that agency can do, but whether, if spirits do a certain kind of work, it takes less energy than if a man should do the same thing.

Whenever a weight or a resistance and a velocity are given, it is always possible to compute the energy spent to produce or maintain it. For instance, it was reported when Madame Blavatsky was living, that she was in the habit of receiving letters from distant correspondents, brought to her by some occult agency and dropped upon her table. These letters were said to have been written only a few minutes before, by persons living in the most distant parts of the earth.

It takes but a little figuring to discover the amount of energy necessary to do a work of this kind. Assuming the distance to be ten thousand miles, the time an hour, the pressure per square foot due to such a velocity will be eight tons per square inch, and the energy needed to transport it at 2.6 miles per second will be 400,000 horse-power. Unless such packages were further protected by occult agency, they would be burned up before they had gone the first mile of their journey.

Again, the forms which appear at spiritual seances are said to be *materializations*, by which must be understood either that the body is built up with all its organs and functions from the materials at hand: oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, lime, phosphorus, sulphur, etc., or that it is created out of nothing. If the latter is the case, one of the fundamental principles of science is not true; if the material is gathered from the environment, it is a question of energy. For building up a single pound of such tissue as muscle or fat, an expenditure of energy represented by about sixteen million foot-pounds is required. I cannot, then, but wonder if those who think they have witnessed such phenomena could have been conscious of the tremendous amount of energy evolved before their eyes.

This paper is not to be understood as implying that there is no relation between the living and the dead, for the writer does not believe that doctrine; instead of that he thinks we are very near to the discovery of a physical basis for immortality.

If spiritual communication is not accompanied with physical phenomena in the alleged way, it does not follow that it may not happen in other ways that do not do such violence to our fundamental knowledge as most of the reported cases do.

But, while it is true that our knowledge is very limited, our knowledge of energy is derived not only from the earth, but from the sun, and the most distant stars and nebulae, and it is not probable that any contribution whatever will materially modify our present knowledge of it.

RELIGIOUS.

A STUDY IN SOTERIOLOGY.

REVEREND W. S. BLACKSTOCK.

Canadian Methodist Quarterly, Toronto, July.

THE particular branch of Soteriology to which it is proposed to confine the present discussion is the expiatory work of the Lord Jesus Christ. In other words, the Atonement.

It is safe to say that whether we are able to find a satisfactory theory to explain it or not, there is nothing more clearly revealed than the *fact* of the Atonement; nothing to which the testimony of both the Old and New Testament is more unequivocal and ample. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the chief purpose of both is to make known to mankind the fact of our redemption.

If I read the record aright, the very first Divine communication to the originally sinning pair, immediately after the introduction of sin into the world, had reference to the Atonement. I so interpret that Divine promise to the woman and her seed, which was wrapped up, like the fabled jewel in the toad's head, in the malediction pronounced upon the serpent. I am not sure, of course, that either Adam or Eve understood all that the words addressed to the serpent in their presence really meant. Indeed, I have a pretty strong opinion that they did not. They doubtless understood, or had the power to understand enough to meet their necessities at the time, chief among which was to have a single germ-thought bearing on this most momentous subject implanted in their minds, susceptible of development and ever-increasing fruitfulness, not only through their own individual lives, but through the lifetime of the race of which they were the progenitors.

If anyone holds the view that Gen. iii.:15 was simply an intimation to the serpent and to the woman that there should be perpetual war between the human race on the one hand, and the serpent race on the other, the issue of which was to be the final triumph of the former over the latter, and the final extirpation of the latter, though at the expense of pain and death to the former, I have no quarrel with him as long as this is recognized as a Divinely appointed symbol of the conflict between good and evil, in which good is to be triumphant through suffering, finding its highest illustration and grandest consummation on the Cross. But, after all, the serpent was but the instrument, not the agent. It was Satan who was the real transgressor, and upon him, whether Adam and Eve fully understood it or not, justly came the doom pronounced upon him in this Divine sentence.

Viewed in this light, the first lesson, impressively taught in the passage under consideration, was the evil and appalling consequences of sin. It is represented as the parent of disorganization, antagonism, misery, and death. That was to be seen, no doubt, in the conflict which was to be waged by man for many ages, with the noxious and venomous part of the animal creation, but it was to find a more impressive illustration in the antagonism between the good and evil of the human race; and even this is but the outward and visible manifestation of a more spiritual conflict in which mightier forces are engaged and vaster interests are at stake. "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places," and it is in the self sacrifice of the All-Conquering Seed of the woman that the foundation of our triumph is laid.

It is in this sense that I understand the mystery of the "bruised head" and the "wounded heel." And I am confirmed in this view by the institution of sacrifice, which was founded about, or probably at the same time that this Divine promise was given. They were probably a part of the same transaction. They both embodied the same truths and taught the same less-

son. This is true, especially of the sin-offering. The fundamental truth made visible in this institution, expressed in New Testament language, was that the wages of sin is death, and that without the shedding of blood there could be no remission. There was, however, another truth symbolically set forth in the institution of sacrifice, namely that the claims of the law that says "The soul that sinneth it shall die," may be substitutionally or representatively met. As often as the blood of a single innocent victim was, by Divine appointment, shed for a group of innocent worshippers, this truth was repeated and impressively proclaimed.

It will be seen hence that I adopt the view that sacrifice is a Divine institution.

Now, although we know the great *fact* of our redemption better, perhaps, than the Prophets of old, we are almost as much at sea as they were when we attempt to find the rationale of that fact.

We are amazed at the theory of the Atonement propounded by Irenaeus, Terhillean, and Origen that the death of Christ was a ransom paid to Satan. Nor is Anselm's doctrine, propounded nine centuries later, much in advance. The theory that sin is debt, and that none but God himself could liquidate it through His Son involves Tri-theism, and schism between the persons of the Godhead, the Father standing for His right and for the inflexible infliction of the utmost penalty due to sin; the Son espousing the cause of humanity, and drawing the wrath of the Paternal Deity upon His own head.

Now any theory of the Atonement that is to be entirely satisfactory, as it appears to me, must distinctly recognize the absolute unity of the Three Persons in the Godhead, and the complete harmony—shall I say unity?—of the moral attributes of the Deity. And it must distinctly recognize love as the great underlying principle of the government of God. The object of the law of God is to secure the highest possible good to every subject of the Divine King. Sin is a violation of the law, and to provide for the forgiveness of this sin without infringing the law was the problem which infinite wisdom and infinite love had to solve; and the solution lay in God Himself voluntarily bearing the consequences of the violation of the law, in the person of His Divine, but incarnate, Son.

HOMILETIC HINTS FROM THE ORIENT.

THE REVEREND PROFESSOR E. P. THWING, M.D.

Homiletic Review, New York, August.

A Oriental discourse is not oratorical, logical, dogmatic, or monitory, but colloquial, catechetical, and responsive. The speaker must be alert and quick-witted, for he is often interrupted by some sharp critic who must be answered at once. In mission and outdoor work we may do well to cultivate the freedom and unconventionality of the Oriental talker. Again, we may learn from him the value of the spectacular element in preaching. The ideographic signs in Eastern languages suggest the power the imagination has had in the expression of thought. The pictorial element in preaching may be the mental image, or the visible adjunct, blackboard, lantern, or scroll, all of which are effectively used in the East. The mural paintings of the ancient Egyptians give, it is said, a better idea of social life than do historic records of the 14th century give of the European life of that period. Thirdly, much of preaching in the Orient is in street and field, at bazaar, market, fair, and festival. The field of illustration, of course, broadens and includes the natural world and the industries of life. The classics, too, are highly esteemed, and he who can quote them gains a vantage ground. A Chinese mob has been calmed by a felicitous Confucian maxim. The patience of these outdoor assemblies is remarkable. A hundred villagers have filled a courtyard and listened to the Gospel without weariness till midnight. After a two-hours' discourse another missionary was desired to go to an ancestral temple and to continue his instruction, which he did for several hours until exhausted.

Once more, the regenerative influence of the English tongue is seen in its becoming the vernacular of commerce and colonization the world over. The English is an incomparable

vehicle of religious thought. Tribal tongues, and other effete dialects in which we cannot embody Christianity, are giving way to the sway of our own language, which enshrines in plastic forms the noblest elemental ideas the world has ever received. The plenary meaning of some of our ethical symbols in common speech is realized even by native children when they acquire English, as in Japan and India.

Finally, the great need of Oriental studies to the preacher is seen. Political and commercial intercourse, and modern missions, give rise to profound problems. There is an Oriental perspective to social and religious truth which cannot be ignored. Theological seminaries should give special training for those sent to the East, who will at once be confronted by sociological questions growing out of its antique civilization and ethnic religions. There is a nicely adjusted system of social etiquette in which we cannot afford to be awkward blunderers. Above all, as we are rapidly extending the material domination of the Anglo-Saxon race, we should see that its moral supremacy keeps pace with its material conquests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STORY OF MONT BLANC.

J. E. MURDOCK, F.R.G.S.

Strand Magazine, London, July.

THERE are higher mountains, and ruggeder mountains, and mountains more difficult of ascent than Mont Blanc; but there is never a mountain in the wide world with such a strange story as that which will for all time cling to the "Monarch"—a story that is at once grim, tragic, pathetic, and even comical and absurd; a story, too, in which love and heroism play a strange part; and in the annals of science no mountain occupies such a distinguished place.

At what period the name was first bestowed upon it is not very clear. Certainly it was not so called in the 15th and 16th Centuries. In an atlas by Mercator, published in 1595, there is mention of the village of Chamonix, but Mont Blanc and its satellites are simply referred to under the general name of "glaciers." As far back as the 10th Century we read that a priory stood at the foot of Mont Blanc. The valley at that time was well-nigh inaccessible, and for hundreds of years the Priors and holy brothers were undisturbed by the roar of the outer world, which reached not their solitude.

Through all these centuries Mont Blanc was regarded as absolutely inaccessible. It was supposed that the cold was so intense that no living thing could exist. It was regarded as a white world of death, whose silence would never be broken by anything save the thundering roar of the avalanche. In 1762, however, there was born in the tiny village of Pellarius, at the foot of the Monarch, one Jacques Balmat, who was destined to break the spell of mystery that had surrounded the mountain from the beginning of time. Balmat's parents were the poorest of peasants, very humble and ignorant. Young Balmat was endowed with all the qualities that are found in the true mountaineer. He had the eye of an eagle, the strength and endurance of a lion, and the dauntless courage of a true man. From an early age he showed a love for the glaciers, and a yearning for the mountains. As he grew in years he displayed a talent for botanizing, and in his search for plants he would scale dizzy precipices.

His first attempt to reach the summit was a failure. A little later, with some companions, he made another attempt, and succeeded in getting beyond what is known as the Grand Plateau, but here the courage of the others failed, and they decided to go back. Utterly undaunted, Balmat refused to descend with them. The Grand Plateau is an immense *cirque*, the bottom almost a level plain of about four acres and a half in extent, and situated 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the playground of avalanches and the birthplace of whirl-

winds. It is a region of deadly cold and ghastly whiteness. When the sun shines on it the glare is blinding; and at night it is weird beyond the power of man to describe. Shelter there is none; and yet on this plain of eternal snow the intrepid Balmat spent the night. His hopes were doomed to disappointment, for between him and the summit which he so eagerly longed to gain was a mighty and steep wall of ice, which it would have been impossible to have mounted without cutting hundreds of steps. He retraced his steps, and when, after many more hours of peril he regained his humble home, he was nearly blind, and scarcely able to move his limbs. He managed to take a little food, however, and then he went to sleep, and did not wake again for forty-eight hours.

He allowed several days to pass, during which he recouped his strength, and kept his plans to himself, and he resolved to scale the mountain again alone, for now he felt absolutely certain that he would succeed in reaching the coveted goal. But when he came to reflect it occurred to him that though he did, his story would not be believed. He decided, therefore, to take into his confidence a certain Doctor Paccard, who, unlike all the other people in the valley, had not ridiculed his attempts. Doctor Paccard had gained considerable reputation in his profession, and was no less distinguished as a naturalist and geologist.

It was on the 7th of August, 1786, that the doctor and Balmat set off, separately, so as not to attract attention, but with an understanding that they were to meet at the foot of the mountain. Each carried his own provisions, reduced to the least possible weight and size. At 6 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 8th, the colossus of the Alps was beneath the feet of the intrepid travelers, and for the first time in the history of the world the highest snows of the White Mountain were pressed by the foot of man. When we remember how little was known in those days of the physical laws that govern high Alpine altitudes, and how ill-provided the travelers were for such an exhibition, Paccard's and Balmat's feat is the more remarkable; and the imperishable fame it earned for them was well deserved. They retraced their steps, and being overtaken with darkness they were forced to pass another night on the mountain. The next morning Paccard's eyes were so inflamed with the reflection of the snow that he was blind, and had to be led by his faithful companion, but they succeeded in reaching the village in safety, and had the satisfaction of being informed by their friends, who had undertaken to keep a lookout, that, by the aid of a powerful telescope, they had been observed standing on the summit.

The news of the first ascent of the mountain that had hitherto been deemed absolutely inaccessible soon spread, and reached the ears of the celebrated savant, De Saussure, then a comparatively young man, and residing in Geneva, his birthplace. On Aug. 1, 1787, he began the ascent, with a formidable caravan, consisting of a body servant and eighteen guides. Besides numerous meteorological instruments, a large tent was carried, and a great quantity of provisions. Three hours and a half were spent on the summit.

Although tourists now began to visit the valley of Chamonix, fifteen years passed without an ascent of the great mountain being made.

[Interesting accounts of various famous ascents are given, and descriptions of tragical experiences. The first woman to make the ascent was Marie Paradis, a native of the valley, in 1809. In 1838 Mademoiselle D'Angeville, "a delicate, fragile young woman, but of a romantic and excitable temperament," ascended, and "after tremendous fatigue, which she bore well, she reached the summit, and there insisted on her guides hoisting her on their shoulders in order that she might say she had been higher than Mont Blanc." At present the ascents average about forty a year.

Jacques Balmat conceived an idea that there was gold in the mountain, and devoted himself to searching for it. In 1834, while making explorations among the peaks above the valley of the Sixt, in company with a noted chamois hunter, he fell over a ledge, into an abyss, and was killed. Nineteen years later the people of Chamonix sent out an expedition to recover his body, the best guides being employed, but it was found that no mortal power could accomplish the object, owing to the avalanches of rock and ice that incessantly fell into the horrible abyss that had become Jacques Balmat's grave." A monument has been erected to Balmat and De Saussure at Chamonix.]

Books.

COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL NOVELS. Vol. I.—A Story of the Discovery of America. By John R. Musick. Vol. II.—Estevan: A Story of the Spanish Conquests. By the Same Author. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1892.

[These are the two first volumes of what is destined to be a complete series of twelve historical novels, each dealing with the men and events of its own generation, the whole combining to constitute a complete history of America, from its discovery for Christendom down to the Union. As a matter of course, the heroes of the several stories are among the chief actors in the events which go to make the history of their several generations. The general purpose of the author is to invest his stories with such thrilling interest that the prime aim of conveying instruction in history shall be lost sight of until its purpose is achieved.

The first volume opens with the story of the Spanish Estevans, and Columbus is introduced incidentally into the story in which he becomes the most conspicuous actor.]

RODERIGO and Garcia Estevan are the two sons of a Castilian nobleman, who fell in battle with the Moors. Both were present at the marriage and coronation of Ferdinand and Isabella, and both might have continued to bask in the sunshine of royal favor, but while Roderigo, the elder, was a gallant, honest soldier, Garcia, the younger, was jealous, envious, and full of plots and intrigues. Roderigo rescued a Christian maiden of Navarre from the Moors, and Garcia, meeting her, became infatuated with her beauty. The maiden, however, preferred the brother whose good right hand had rescued her, against perilous odds; and Garcia, full of hate and jealousy, conspired to undermine his brother in the king's favor, and, by representing him as a traitor, caused the king to issue a warrant for him, dead or alive. Roderigo's estates were taken from him, and he himself sent to prison. He was, however, released after a short time, and again, as a poor soldier, placed his sword at the service of his king. His wife had borne him one son, Hernando, who was five years old at the period of his father's disgrace, and the family lived in a cottage suited to Roderigo's altered circumstances. But as the loyal Knight continued to render good services against the Moors, his brother was anxious lest he should be again restored to favor, and suborned a false witness to testify that he was intriguing with King John of Portugal. Roderigo had now to fly, and the faithful wife, who saw him no more, got her mother to live with her, and devoted herself to the education of her boy, to whom she told the story of Marco Polo's voyages and travels until the boy had but the one object in life, to set out on distant voyages in search of his lost father among the isles of the ocean.

Hernando's mother pined away and died, and Hernando's boyhood was passed with his grandmother, until fate threw him in the way of Columbus, "an odd, saint-like man, with snow-white hair," whom the people called mad, because he said the world was round and turned over in a day and a night.

"I don't believe he is mad," said Hernando, who was now in his thirteenth year. "He is too good and great to be a mad man. He has spent his life in studying maps and charts, and is already a great sailor and explorer, and now they say he wants to take a fleet and go around the world."

Shortly afterwards, Hernando met his comrade, Alberto, and the two set off for a bull fight. Toro broke loose, and scattered the crowd; Hernando stumbled and fell just in the bull's course, and while a knight rode at the animal with his lance, Columbus rushed in and rescued the boy.

Hernando was at first abashed in the presence of the stranger, but the old man's kindness led him on to tell his story, and Columbus left him feeling strangely drawn toward him.

Shortly afterward, Hernando, roaming about the woods, espied four Moors camping, with a Christian child captive. He hastened to the cottage for his father's cross-bow, and as he neared his cover he paused to wind his weapon up. Alas! it was rusty from disuse and the bow snapped. Hernando threw himself on the ground, and gave way to his grief and rage, and was thus found by Columbus who, with the Duke Medina Celi was passing that way. The three surprised the Moors, rushing on them with drawn swords, and Hernando cut off the ear of one of them whom he recognized as the betrayer of his father, and who now gave vent to a remark which led the boy to surmise that his father was in the traitor's power.

The rescued child was alone in the world, the Moors had killed her grandfather, her only surviving relative, that morning. Hernando offered the hospitality of his grandmother's cottage, and this was arranged. The grandmother received the little orphan affectionately, and Hernando was her ideal knight. This ripened the acquaintance which decided Columbus, when at length he had surmounted his preliminary difficulties, to take the boy with him on his voyage of discovery. This interest of Columbus for the boy did not long escape the attention of Hernando's uncle, Garcia, who, always fearing vengeance, argued, that if the boy accompanied Columbus, and came to honor, it would give him a claim on the king and revive his father's case. Garcia, therefore, first intrigued to oppose Columbus's plans, and later to bring them to naught, by sending with him one of his creatures, who was instrumental in hiring a portion of the crew, and who was pledged to do nothing if the voyage proved a failure, but in the event of success, to let neither Columbus nor the boy return to Spain alive.

[The first volume closes with the death of Columbus. The second begins with the sailing of Ojeda and Nicuesia to Darien, and concludes with the discovery of the Mississippi. Hernando Estevan, whose story figures in the first volume, reappears in this, but the romance centres about his son, Christopher, the first white child born in the New World, and the daughter of Vasco Nunez de Balboa. The stirring scenes of the age of conquest render the volume necessarily full of incident, and these have been wrought by the author into a story of intense interest, centering about the first white man born on this continent, but shining with vivid side lights on the loves of Balboa and Fulvia, and on many a scene of dramatic interest in which Spanish and Indian names familiar to the reader of American history figure conspicuously.

It will be gathered from the foregoing digest, which does no more than afford a general indication of the plan and scope of the work, that it is not designed as a text-book for schools nor especially for children. The stories, abounding as they do in incident and interesting situations, are calculated to fascinate boys and girls in their early teens, but they are "good stories," from the point of view of the adult novel reader, and their perusal will serve to weave the leading events of American history into an unbroken and consistent whole.]

UEBER DIE AUFGABE DES AKADEMISCHEN UNTERRICHTS UND SEINE ZWECKMÄSSIGE GESTALTUNG.
Von Dr. Martin Kähler. Erlangen und Leipzig. 1891.

[Educational reform is a burning question of the hour. This is the case, even, in Germany, whose famous universities are acknowledged on all hands to have no superiors anywhere. Literally from every clime and cultured land the gifted youth hasten to the Fatherland, and, at the feet of its savants, seek to learn the secret of literary and learned success. Universities like those of Berlin, Leipzig, and Munich are thoroughly cosmopolitan. And yet, as could be seen particularly from the Educational Congress assembled in Berlin, the Germans feel the need and necessity of reform in their higher educational institutions. The movements in this direction are of special interest to Americans at this time, when a number of our leading colleges are in reality becoming universities, and this process is carried out largely after German methods and models. The present work is from the pen of a leading writer on pedagogy, who has for years been a specialist in the department of university education. His idea and ideal of what a university ought to be imply innovations in many directions, and are entitled to serious considerations.]

A UNIVERSITY is an institution midway between an Academy of Sciences and a local union of a number of technical schools. The aim and method of a university are not, then, simply those of an academy of sciences. It is evident, therefore, that a university as such cannot have for its sole object the cultivation of the sciences nor training for the sciences; its object is not to rear a new generation of academic investigators and teachers. Just as little, on the other hand, is a university a combination of technical schools, but it is rather the place where all the treasures of the mind are deposited and utilized for free use and application, and where new treasures of this kind are being constantly produced. In its course the student is not to be drilled for a special calling, but to pass through a course of mental gymnastics to secure an acquaintance with the *universitas litterarum*. The university aims to instil genuine culture (*wahre Bildung*). Methodics, technics, and the accumulation of knowledge do not cover the scope of a university scheme. Nor is it the object of such an institution to educate learned men; rather, the learning to which it introduces the student, and which he is taught to use, is at bottom only a means to train the mind of the youth. Nor is the university to train him for any particular practical calling. Its object is a general culture of the mind and heart, distinguished from the pursuit of science as an object in itself as also from practical technical skill. Its purposes go beyond mere learning, and stops short of technical drill.

It is nothing more nor less than the completion of a general training of the entire man. From this standpoint the business of a university teacher becomes plain. He is not merely to impart instruction, but is to be a Trainer, an Educator (*Lehrer, Erzieher*). In this way the ideal university work is quite different from that which is in practice and vogue in many places at present.

The academic freedom of selection of studies on the part of students (*Lernfreiheit*), according to which they enjoy absolute election and are bound to no order or system in their studies, requires some serious modifications. Arrangements must be made according to which a logical and natural order is carried out in this work, and the "seminary," or practical exercises and examinations in connection with the lectures, is a needed reform. At regular intervals there should be such examinations. Then, too, the vacations are entirely too frequent and long. A more steady application to work would be of advantage to all concerned. It is true that the long vacations are a great benefit to the instructors, in so far as it gives them the time and opportunity to make special researches. Scientific studies gain thereby. Yet this time could be gained in another way, if the lecturers would not scatter their lectures so widely over the entire week, but deliver them on one or two days of the week, as is done in many cases by the university teachers of England.

The control of the theological faculty by the churches would be an innovation of doubtful advantage. It affords but a poor guarantee that heretical doctrines will not be taught. The experience of the seminaries in England and America, where they are controlled by the churches, show this to be the case. Here, too, radical and advanced men occupy prominent chairs. The interests of scientific theological research justify an independence of the theological professors over against the churches and synods. The radical ideas of the theological faculties rarely find an entrance into the pulpits; here the spirit of orthodoxy prevails.

A TALE OF TWENTY-FIVE HOURS. By Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1892.

[Some lives are dramatic, and other lives have their dramatic epochs. Indeed a great deal of dramatic incident may be crowded into a day's experience, but this fact the professional story-tellers appear generally to have overlooked. Once realized, it will be seen that it enormously expands the range of subjects. The united efforts of the joint authors of the work under notice, if they have not succeeded in condensing their story into a day's space, have at least brought it within the compass of "Twenty-five Hours" which is allowing only a narrow margin for contingencies. Here are the leading incidents: scene, New York.]

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT slept late. He had spent the previous evening in the company of his fiancée, Kate Vaughn, and the manuscript on his table, headed, *A History of Circumstantial Evidence; with an Analysis of its Fallacies*, suggested that the duties of his profession as College lecturer, had occupied the hours usually devoted to sleep.

It was past ten o'clock when Stuyvesant came out of his bedroom to breakfast, and as he sat down to his meal the attendant handed him a letter and his copy of the *Gotham Gazette*. The letter was from Charley Vaughn, Kate's brother, cancelling an appointment on the plea that he had to accompany the Bishop of Tuxedo to talk about a stained-glass window for his new church.

As Paul laid down the letter to pour out his coffee, he remarked that his tray was not level, and removing it he found his bank pass-book with the checks he had drawn during the last six months.

Among these Paul noticed one to the order of Charley Vaughn which Paul had passed him a fortnight before to cover his losses at poker. This had four names on the back. Charley had passed it to a M. Zalinski who had endorsed it to the order of James Burt, who in turn had passed it to Eliphilet Duncan. The latter was a lawyer whom Paul knew as intimately as he knew Charley, but who were the other two links in the chain? Paul laid down the check and glanced down the first column of the *Gotham Gazette* cup in hand. Before the cup reached his lips, he put it down with all his mind absorbed in a curt paragraph, announcing that the case of James Burt, charged with having burglar's tools in his possession, had been postponed at the instance of his lawyer, Mr. Eliphilet Duncan. James Burt and Eliphilet Duncan! Two of the names on the check Paul had given to Charley. Now who was the missing link, M. Zalinski?

Paul finished his breakfast and mused on the career of his check. Then he lighted a cigarette, turned over the paper again, and read a

report of the theft from the rooms of Mr. Sargent, in Paris, of Titian's great painting of Mary Magdalene. "It is a single head, treated," so ran the report, "in the artist's most glorious manner." Then followed a brief description including the dimensions. This, too, made him think of Charley, for Charley was an artist.

A knock at the door, and enter Charley Vaughn, who had followed his note to explain in person. Charley's manner was not open, but was evidently keeping something back, and looked nervous and ill at ease. The engagement with the Bishop even might be a pretense. Paul spoke of Eliphilet Duncan and introduced James Burt's name, with his eye on Charley. The latter made no sign, and Paul continued, "I believe he is a pal of Zalinski's."

"Of Mike Zalinski's?" Charley inquired eagerly.

Paul elicited from Charley nothing beyond the fact that he had met the man. Then the subject passed to painting, and Charley spoke of a *medium* which he had discovered with which and a little varnish he knew, he could "Make a cowboy as romantic as a bull-fighter, and shine up one of his own pictures to glow like a Titian."

Then Paul announced that the Mary Magdalene of Titian was stolen, and Charley admitted that he had never seen a picture which he would rather steal. He added that the thief could never sell or show it, but that he could perfectly comprehend that a passionate lover of art might steal it to gloat over in secret. He admitted further that a clever thief would have had no difficulty in getting into Sargent's gallery and stealing it, but he wouldn't explain how he knew.

Charley left, and Paul was satisfied that Charley was laboring under some tension of the nerves. Who was this Zalinski, and was Charley in his power?

Thus meditating, Paul went to pay his devours to Kate Vaughn, who suggested that her brother might be in love. In reply to inquiry, she said the Bishop of Tuxedo had left town some days ago. Oh, Charley!

Paul went down town, met Duncan, discussed the theft of the picture, and got that young lawyer's opinion that it had been stolen by an enthusiastic lover of art. He learned also that Zalinski was a receiver of stolen goods. The chain of endorsements was complete. Further than this Duncan remarked that of his own knowledge more than one of Charley's checks had passed through Zalinski's hands.

Paul was now anxious to rescue Charley from the hole into which he had evidently got himself, and rushed off for an interview with Zalinski, at the close of which he realized that he was a fool for his pains. Then he took a car for Charley's studio, gave his seat to a young lady who thanked him by name, referred to his fiancée, showed an acquaintance with Charley, and, on Paul mentioning that he was going to Charley's studio, asked with evident interest, if he were going by appointment or had good reason to expect to find him at his studio. She sent her love to Kate Vaughn, and Paul could get no nearer clue to her identity than that she lived at Yonkers.

Paul went to the studio, Charley was not there, and the porter said he rarely was there now. The porter left, and Paul sat down to wait. There came a messenger from Zalinski who mistook him for Charley, and reported that Zalinski had two good frames of the size called for to suit an "old master," and wished Charley to call. The messenger produced Charley's note,—the size corresponded exactly with that of the stolen Titian!

Was the painting concealed in the studio at that moment? He went under the gallery and examined the various hangings that concealed Charley's finished and unsold works. As he raised the curtain which hid the corner farthest from the door, the gaslight fell upon a painting from which he reeled back with a cry of actual pain. Hope itself was extinguished in the face of such evidence. Before his eyes leaned the lost picture—Titian's Mary Magdalene in all the glory of its matchless beauty.

[The denouement is dramatic. Paul confronts Charley in his sister's presence, in tragic mood, and charges him with entering Sargent's dwelling in his absence and stealing the painting. Charley admits the fact, but is indignant at the act being characterized as theft. . . .]

He did not steal the Titian; he copied it and brightened it with his *medium and the varnish he knew of*. In evidence he produced a telegraphic news item that the original had been recovered. As to Zalinski, he was probably a fence, but ostensibly and in verity a pawnbroker, and Charley frequently secured a good frame or other art-treasure from him. The chain of circumstantial evidence broke down.

The story of the Bishop and the stained-glass window was all Charley's invention. He had proposed to the Yonkers girl, and had engaged to go home with her that day and "ask Mamma."]

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE END OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the 52d Congress adjourned on Aug. 5. The World's Fair appropriation question was disposed of by striking out the \$5,000,000 item of the Sundry Civil Bill and passing a separate bill making an outright gift of \$2,500,000 to the Fair management. The continuance of filibustering was prevented by adopting a rule closing debate. The vote on the \$2,500,000 bill stood: yeas 131 (78 Democrats and 53 Republicans), nays 83 (72 Democrats and 9 People's party members).

New York Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 8.—Most people see at once that the outcry about the Billion Congress is a weapon which has lost point and edge. Democrats cannot afford to call public attention to the fact that the largest Democratic majority ever known in the House has voted away more money than any other Congress, no matter by what party controlled, has ever voted. But some do not see that in nearly three-quarters of the districts Democratic and Alliance members will be forced to defend their own conduct, and thus to bring home the matter to the attention of voters. Some of them are saying already, "the previous Congress has forced us to appropriate enormous sums." Voters who have any intelligence know that this is not true; but if it were, what is to be said of the dishonesty and falsehood of men who promised constituents that the Democrats would cut off \$100,000,000 or more, and who made these public promises after the character of laws and appropriations by the last Congress was known? If their present excuse is good these men were guilty of deliberate lying in order to get office. It is evident enough that the Democratic majority in the House did not dare to tackle the task of tariff repeal or tariff revision. The excuse members make, that no bill of repeal or general revision could be passed, is proved to be a fraudulent excuse, for not one of the hole-punching bills which the House did pass ever came to a vote in the Senate, nor did Democrats in that body make any effort to bring those bills to a vote. They were expected to die without any action in the Senate, and thus it becomes plain that these bills were passed only because the rampant Free Trade sentiment of the party demanded something done, and the House did not dare to repeal the McKinley Act or to commit itself to a definite revision. Failure to attempt repeal is admission that the new act as a whole is preferred by the people to the act which it supersedes; and they well may prefer it, since it takes off much of the taxation they formerly bore, and builds up new industries without making products more costly to consumers. This failure puts the Democratic party into a bad position about the tariff. Free Traders see that it has been insincere and cowardly. Protectionists see that the prejudice and ignorance, the sectionalism and the attachment to foreign theories, which sway the great majority of the party, make it dangerous to American industries. On the silver question the party has done even worse. Its large majority has been thwarted by a minority, confessedly for the purpose of avoiding action until after the Presidential election. This must mean one of two things, either a desire to defraud the people by getting a victory under false pretenses in certain States, or a deliberate intention treacherously to betray the silver men by deferring action until a President can be elected who may veto all their bills for four years. When a party starts out to cheat one of two sides it invariably offends many straightforward men on both. Closely connected with this is the refusal to give even the empty compliment of consideration to any of the Farmers' Alliance bills, whether for a Sub-Treasury, or loans on land, for seizure of railroads and telegraphs, or for increase of the circulation to \$50

per capita or more. The party wasted eight months in talking, mostly about nothing, but did not dare to talk a single week or day about these bills, because it wanted to be able to pretend that it would do everything desired as soon as it could.

Pittsburgh Times (Rep.), Aug. 5.—The Democratic majority in the House has gotten out of a most humiliating predicament by the adoption of one of the rules which it never, until now, ceased abusing the last Republican House for framing and enforcing. With 140 majority, a handful of cranks and demagogues, under the leadership of a cheese-parer like Holman, of Indiana, and a strict constructionist of the Constitution like McMillin, of Tennessee, has for days prevented the transaction of business, and made legislation a farce. Under the rules as adopted with such a flourish of trumpets at the beginning of the session, nothing could have been done to stop this had the Democratic majority been 280 instead of 140, and though the Republicans transacted business right along last session with a majority of but eight or ten, the Democracy has been helpless and a very laughing-stock. Yesterday, however, common sense got the upper hand, and a cloture rule was adopted. The people gladly witness the end of the senseless performances which have wasted the time of Congress and the money of the nation. Republicans rejoice to see the wisdom of the much-abused rules of the 51st Congress so signally vindicated. But no one will compliment the Democratic majority for having ended the one by the adoption of a part of the other. This step was only taken when the majority must do so or surrender unconditionally to a malcontent minority in its own ranks. It was not done for principle, but in order to get home before the election.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Aug. 8.—The Democrats of the House have rendered much greater services to the country than has been commonly supposed. The evidence of this is to be found in a six-column account of the doings of Congress published by the *New York Tribune*. It is hardly necessary to say that this account is not likely to state the Democratic case too favorably. On the contrary, it exhausts the vocabulary of billingsgate, and so far as general statements are concerned makes out a Democratic record "so black that charcoal would make a white mark upon it." With a single exception, if we are not mistaken, all measures passed by the House, and not concurred in by the Senate, are described as the product of ignorance, folly, and knavery. Upon all points of difference the action of the Senate, as here represented, was marked by intelligence, wisdom, and patriotism. In the case of the bill for the free coinage of silver, it is true that the House rejected it after the Senate had passed it; but whatever discredit attaches to the Senate on this account, in the *Tribune's* view, belongs to the Democratic members, while all the credit for defeating the measure in the House belongs to the Republicans. If we descend to particulars, we find that the standard of wisdom and honesty adopted by the *Tribune* is a simple one. Any attempt at economy is denounced, and every increase of expenditure, and therefore of taxation, is approved. The Democrats may well be content to go to the country upon this principle, and upon the comparative table of appropriations furnished by the *Tribune*. As to certain matters Congress has no discretion. Thus the *Tribune* states the permanent annual appropriations of the first session of the last Congress at about \$101,628,000, while those of the present are \$121,863,000. Here is an increase of \$20,000,000 for which the Democrats are not responsible. The appropriation for the Postoffice is about \$8,000,000 more than before, but this office is nearly self-sustaining, and it is not apparent that the increased appropriation implies any increased deficiency. The appropriation for pensions has increased from \$98,457,000 to \$146,737,000—say \$48,000,000, for which the responsibility is with the Republicans. It seems, therefore,

that in order to carry out the existing laws it was necessary for the House to appropriate \$68,000,000 more than was required at the first session of the last Congress, to which if we add the \$8,000,000 additional for the Postoffice, which presumptively does not involve an increase of taxation, we have \$76,000,000 as the increase inevitable if the present Congress were to make no improvement over the last one. The *Tribune* shows that the appropriations at the first session of the last Congress were about \$463,400,000, while at the corresponding session of the present Congress they were about \$507,970,000—the difference being, according to its statement, about \$35,000,000. There is evidently some blunder here, as the increase would be nearly \$10,000,000 more than this, and probably the *Tribune* has obtained its total of nearly \$508,000,000 by including the National Bank Redemption Fund, so that the proper total is about \$498,500,000, the increase being \$35,000,000, as stated. An increased expenditure of some \$75,000,000 in certain directions being unavoidable, owing to the pension and silver and bounty legislation of the Republicans, the Democrats succeeded, nevertheless, in economizing in other directions to the extent of \$40,000,000. If we were to compare the appropriations of this session with those of the last session of the previous Congress, which were \$525,000,000, the gain to the country by depriving the Republicans of control would seem to be much greater; but this gain has still to be realized. There seems to be still some uncertainty as to the actual amount of the appropriations, and we do not vouch for the correctness of the *Tribune's* figures. Taking them as correct, however, the Democrats can well afford to go to the country upon them. The *Tribune* actually reproaches the Democrats for reducing the "miscellaneous" items from \$7,000,000, their amount under Republican management, to \$800,000. The wider the publication of such charges as this, the better for the Democrats and the better for the country.

Congressman W. L. Wilson in the San Francisco Examiner, Aug. 9.—True, the House has lacked leadership and discipline, but it is highly creditable to the prudence of its members that, in drifting along without either, it has done so little that can justly call for censure. It has had a code of rules and an administration of its rules, that did not become autocratic or partisan, and the rights of its small minority of Republican and third-party members have been uniformly respected. It has been notably free from acrimonious debates, and its records nowhere show the passionate and indignant protests of a wronged minority which marred the proceedings of the last House. I have never known a House in which there has been less bungcombe partisan debating, or one in which there was less effort to manufacture campaign material on the eve of a national election. If the House has been thwarted by the Senate in its general work and in its efforts to lessen the burdens of the people, it has given proof of its desire to do both, and has been always tender in adding new charges upon the Treasury. It did not increase taxes. It passed no subsidy bill. It voted no bounties. It passed no bills to overthrow elections in the States. It vacated no Republican seats for Democratic contestants, except in one case, and that upon a practically unanimous committee report. It did not rob the minority of their rights, or servilely surrender its own rights into the hands of its Speaker and its Committee on Rules. If under firm discipline and recognized leadership it might have done all that it did more expeditiously, and have added other and even wiser measures of relief and reform, it still kept its work fairly abreast with the progress of the Senate, and it showed once again how much safer for the country and how much nearer to the people is a Democratic House than one which represents the great special interests of the country. Those interests demand legislation for their own benefit and demand it so imperiously that parliamentary law, traditional usage, all the safeguards of free legislation and

of free elections must go down before them. The people of the country cannot again safely trust the House of Representatives to the Republican party.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Aug. 6.—Summed up in brief, whatever credit is to be given to the present Congress is due to the Democratic House. It tried to reform the tariff, but the Senate pigeonholed all tariff bills. The Senate passed a free coinage bill, which was defeated in the House, and whatever of economy in appropriation was secured is due to the House, the Senate, as usual, voting for the largest expenditures.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Aug. 6.—The record shows the necessity for putting Democrats in control of the Senate and of the White House. Until that has been done the people must submit to the robbery of the McKinley tariff, they must see extend year by year the pension outrage, they must continue to pay subsidies to rich steamship owners, and they must watch hopelessly the expansion of the annual appropriations. The remedy for all this wrong, for all this robbery, for all this extravagance and corruption is a Democratic victory, which will destroy Republican influence in the Senate, continue Democratic control of the House, and make Grover Cleveland President of the United States.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Aug. 6.—There has been something done beyond passing appropriation bills. A Chinese Exclusion Law has been enacted—and no credit to the country there. Better, a start has been made in the law to give an American registry to two Inman ocean steamships to build up our merchant marine. Of more doubtful wisdom, the President has been given power to move upon Canada with retaliatory canal-tax measures. Acts to give further aid to the World's Fair, to pension army hospital nurses, to adjust claims of laborers under the Federal Eight-Hour Law, and others of no greater importance, have been passed. What has not been done cuts the principal figure. The House has sent bills to the Senate removing the duties on raw wool, binding twine, cotton ties, etc., but none of these has been acted on or considered in the upper branch. And it is worth observing how this plan of approaching tariff revision has been swept aside by the instinctive disposition everywhere to bring up and discuss the question as a whole. Free silver legislation was early threatened, but here it is noticeable that the House not only killed its own bill, but one coming to it from the Senate. On the other hand, the equally indefensible Anti-Option Bill went from the House to the Senate, and was there allowed to rest. On the whole, we may well say this Congress in its first session has not been half as bad as might have been expected.

Newark Evening News (Ind.), Aug. 6.—The charge which is made by the Republican orators and organs, to the effect that the appropriations of the present Congress have exceeded even those of the much berated "Billion Congress," must be investigated coldly and with an eye single to fair treatment. It may not be denied that much of this seeming extravagance really was a compulsory matter, resulting from the over-shrewd manipulations of the Republicans in the previous Congress. At least \$30,000,000 of expenditure are traceable directly to the pension legislation of the Republicans. But there is no profit in this exchange of vituperation; it may be admitted with sorrow by Democrats that the party placed in such a proud position in the House by trustful constituencies failed to rise to the dignity of the occasion, and rather exhibited symptoms of "swelled head" than of gratitude for the honor conferred upon it. But there were those who must be credited with "good intentions," despite the proverbial destination of such, and it must also be borne in mind that the denunciations of ex-Speaker Reed and others as to the extravagance of the session just closed are insincere, in that they assume

to place on the shoulders of Democrats the burdens which Republican legislation inflicted on the country. Still there is little in the conduct of the majority of the House for the average Democrat to be proud of.

Bradstreet's (New York), Aug. 6.—The work before Congress continues to grow year by year. At the session just expiring 13,439 bills were introduced—3,604 in the Senate and 9,835 in the House of Representatives. Of course but a small portion of these bills succeeded in reaching the stage of enactment. The House had on Saturday passed somewhat less than 500 bills, of which 284 were passed by the Senate and sent to the President. Of the bills passed by the House less than half, 220, were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia, 151 were private pension bills, 48 were bills to remove charges of desertion, and 41 were private bills of a miscellaneous character. The Senate passed 691, but only 113 of these passed the House and reached the President. In the House 2,106 reports were made on bills, and in the Senate 1,097 written reports were made. The total number of bills passed when Congress finally adjourns will probably not much exceed 400.

THE CHICAGO PRESS ON THE \$2,500,000 APPROPRIATION.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 6.—The Fair will take the half-loaf, but now serves notice that at the second session the Directors will make request for the remaining half which will be needed, it having been voted by a majority of both Houses and cut down by disgraceful filibustering, and further that they will make the request that there shall be a "rest" Fair on Sundays; that the Sunday section shall be dropped out, and that the common people shall have a chance to look at the Fair in a state of rest on Sunday, if for no other reason than because the Christ himself declared "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," as Congress has erroneously and irreverently decided.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Aug. 6.—The appropriation is niggardly. Even the full five millions would not have been enough to complete the buildings on the plans required by the National Commission. Chicago has done all it was asked to do or agreed to do, and it is disgraceful that Congress should have higgled and pared down in the way it has. But something is better than nothing, especially as no appropriation at all would have been construed abroad as a repudiation of the Exposition as a national project. The Directory must now adjust the expenditures to the funds available. Whether a loan shall be negotiated or not should be determined after the most careful survey of the whole field. Certain it is that if the Directory finds it necessary to economize the National Board can not stand in the way of such a policy, and further, there can be no reduction in the space for exhibits.

Chicago Evening Journal (Rep.), Aug. 5.—The sum of \$2,500,000 is not enough, and the spectacle presented in Congress has been a pitiable one. A spirit of niggardliness and sectionalism has been shown, and the eventual effect will not be good. But \$2,500,000 is better than nothing, and Chicago will do the rest. The \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 still required for the Fair may be secured either by mortgaging the gate receipts or by the issuance of bonds. The money will be forthcoming in one form or another, work will not be delayed, and the whole grand programme will be carried out.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Aug. 6.—The amount, although insufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the Fair, will go far towards relieving the management from the possibility of immediate embarrassment for lack of funds to carry on the preparatory work. The action of Congress in thus coming to the

assistance of the Exposition, even though in a somewhat niggardly spirit, settles the question of its character as a great National enterprise, if any doubt yet existed on that point in any of countries which have been invited to participate. The fact that the Fair has been recognized by Congress as the nation's Fair will be heralded everywhere and cannot fail greatly to increase the interest in and attendance at the Exposition, especially among the citizens of the foreign lands. But for the factious and persistent opposition of an element in the lower branch of Congress, based by some of the opposing members upon an unworthy jealousy of Chicago, and by others upon a narrow sectionalism, unhappy not yet wholly dead, the appropriation would have been \$5,000,000 instead of half that sum.

Chicago Evening Post (Ind.), Aug. 6.—Not in the least to belittle the value of \$2,500,000, it must be said that the money appropriated is the least of the benefits conferred on the Fair by the bill. Indeed the money benefit is wholly destroyed by the Sunday-closing provision, which, if it be enforced, will divert three or four millions from the coffers of the Fair. It is the formal act of the Government proclaiming its partnership in the enterprise, and thus lifting the Fair to the plane of a national and international undertaking which the Directors and the people most highly prize. Money can be had in various ways; the name and countenance of the Government come in but one way. The second session of the 52d Congress will come in time to redeem the Fair from the derelictions and misconduct of the first session. It will begin Dec. 1, nearly a month after the elections shall have been held, when all, or nearly all, the incentives to buncombe and blowhard and hypocrisy and bad faith shall have been effaced. In a Congress thus disengaged the World's Fair will be treated with such fairness and generosity as it deserves—and Chicago asks for nothing better.

Chicago News-Record (Ind.), Aug. 6.—This gift is more than the Directors of the World's Fair asked of Congress. Their purpose was to secure \$5,000,000 in memorial coins from the Government, and to treat the Government as a holder of stock to that amount, giving it back the same proportion of money from the proceeds as would be received by any other stockholder. The return of considerably more than half the money was well assured. Congress, however, has preferred to surrender all claim to the money appropriated. It must be said of the Democratic friends of the World's Fair, and also of those opponents who scorned to practice the mean arts of the filibuster, that they kept complete faith with the earnest advocates of the enterprise, who, after having won the fight, gave up everything and put themselves at the mercy of Congress. While the cloture rule which stopped filibustering might just as well have been passed without this abject surrender, the humiliating process to which the World's Fair advocates were subjected seems to have served as an oblation to some party fetish or other. Therefore it may have been excusable from a Democratic point of view. The World's Fair now has complete recognition as a national enterprise from the national Government. This was of far more importance than the mere gift of money. The \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 more that is to be raised will come readily from the sale of bonds. There will be no lack of funds.

THE GENERAL OPINION OUTSIDE CHICAGO

Boston Advertiser (Rep.), Aug. 5.—All things considered, why have not the World's Fair managers very good cause to congratulate themselves if they get a \$2,500,000 gift out of the National Treasury? That is a snug amount of money to be given outright, and probably as much as the Directors of the Exposition ever expected to get. They are not the first applicants for aid who have asked for more than they hoped to receive.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Latest returns from the Alabama State election (Aug. 1) show a majority of something less than 10,000 for Jones (Dem.) over Kolb (Ind., or People's party). The Republicans had no ticket in the field. Unusual interest is excited by this result, because it appears that a very heavy negro vote was given to the Democratic candidate, saving him from defeat. Accounts differ as to the relative strength of the negro vote polled for Jones and Kolb. There is an impression that a majority of the negroes supported the Democrats. This is declared to be inaccurate by the *Montgomery Advertiser*, which claims that Jones received a majority of the white vote and that a majority of the negro vote went to Kolb.

Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.), Aug. 6.—Nothing has been more common in Alabama than the remark that the time would yet come when the Black Belt would save the Democratic party of Alabama. That time came last Monday. The opposition came to that section from both ends of the State with a majority and there met its Waterloo. Those white people are for organized Democracy. The organized Democracy of Alabama takes off its hat to the Black Belt.

Montgomery Advertiser (Dem.), Aug. 6.—Taking the white counties on the whole, Kolb [People's party candidate] did not get a majority of the white votes in them. It is as capable of as perfect demonstration as anything political can be that Governor Jones was right when he said that "every vote of his majority represented a white man." Kolb got throughout the State by far the greater portion of the black vote. He is not a martyr. He is not the choice of the majority of the whites. It is still more clear that he was not the choice of a third of the Democrats. An immense majority of his strength was entirely Republican.

Nashville American (Dem.), Aug. 4.—The intimate industrial relations existing between the two races in the South gives to the whites an almost irresistible leverage in securing the colored vote in emergencies which call for it. In addition to this the negro naturally feels infinitely more friendly to the white race in whose bosom, so to speak, he passes life than to the political enemies of that race residing in a distant section of the country. The sentiment of the negroes in Alabama is an index of what it is everywhere in the South. They will not antagonize the dominant race anywhere to an appreciable degree, but will on the contrary be a positive source of strength to the Southern Democracy. The grand old party gloried beyond measure in the enfranchisement of the black man at the close of the civil war, yet the same party has virtually abandoned him and in its heart of hearts curses the day it advocated citizenizing him. We warmly congratulate the colored brother upon his second emancipation—his freedom from the fetters of dark, corrupt, tyrannical, and revolutionary Republicanism.

Nashville Banner (Dem.), Aug. 4.—There is a disposition on the part of some of our contemporaries to cry out that the defeat of Kolb in Alabama fixes the doom of independent Alliance movements, and foreshadows the triumph of straight Democracy in Tennessee. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but the conclusion is precipitate; it is based on a superficial view, and not warranted by a close study of the returns from the Alabama election. The situation in Alabama is indeed anomalous, and presents quite a new phase in Southern politics. The Democratic party in that State, the champion of white supremacy, having for its cardinal doctrine the rule of the Caucasian, owes its triumph to negro votes, a considerable majority of the white voters of the State having been found in the ranks of the opposition. This is made clear by the fact that to the sixteen counties having large negro majorities, Governor Jones is indebted for his election. Mr. Kolb has carried by far the

greater number of white counties, and has a considerable majority of the white vote.

Savannah News (Dem.), Aug. 6.—Some of the Republican papers are pointing out that the Democratic majority in Alabama is small compared to that of two years ago, and they draw from it the inference that with the right kind of effort the State can be carried by the Republicans in November. It is true that Governor Jones's majority is not half what it was two years ago, but it must be remembered that his opponent was then a Republican. In the election last Monday he was opposed by an independent who received the whole of the Alliance and Republican vote, besides the vote of a large faction of Democrats who are not Alliancemen. In November the Democrats who voted for Kolb will vote for Mr. Cleveland, and if the third party people and the Republicans should combine they would fall far short of carrying the State. It can be predicted with almost absolute certainty that the Electoral vote of every Southern State will be cast for the Democratic candidates. The Southern people will understand, if they do not now, that votes cast for General Weaver increase the chance of General Harrison's election.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), Aug. 4.—If the Democratic tendency of the negroes in Alabama extends to other States, we shall hear very little of the Republican campaign cry of Southern injustice to the negroes. We shall no longer hear that the negro is bulldozed and intimidated, nor shall we hear of any Republican scheme to "Davenport elections," as the *New York Sun* puts it. On the other hand, the Republicans will begin to argue that negro suffrage is a fraud and a failure when it results in accessions to the Democratic party. Well, we don't know what the grand old party will do about it, but we hope that the example set by the negroes of Alabama will be followed by the negroes of other Southern States. It will settle a vexed question and solve a most pressing problem. As the negroes are affected by the same laws that affect their white neighbors, common sense ought to tell them that their interests are identical—that if honesty and economy are good for the white man they ought to be good for the negro.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Aug. 7.—The probability is that the colored man, as he has appeared in this contest, is not more than a temporary factor. It fixes his status for a single election only. He very likely recognized neither side as an ally on whom he could rely, and saw no reason to expect aid from one more than from the other. His personal sympathies may have turned him to the regular Democrats. It is not clear that he will vote for them in the national contest of the autumn. But this is far from making Alabama doubtful then in its Presidential position. An attempt of the colored men to concentrate on the Republican candidate would be the signal for thousands of Democrats who have acted with the opposition now to go back to the regular ticket. The South will be solidly Democratic just as long as the negro vote in it is solidly Republican. This is inevitable in the nature of things. Here is the Southern question, as far as the negro vote is concerned, in a sentence. The negro must first divide, if he expects the white men to divide. While he waits for the latter to take the initiative, he perpetuates the present order of affairs. In it he must always be at a disadvantage, from being so obviously the weaker power in dealing with the work of government.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 9.—The rejoicing of the Democrats over their supposed triumph has been turned into something like consternation by the later reports concerning the election in Alabama. The leaders of the third party are not as docile under Southern methods as the old opposition, and are threatening measures of retaliation which have a decidedly ominous look. They talk of treating Jones and his Government as usurpers, and of effecting a deadlock in the administration

of the affairs of the State. Meanwhile, the height to which passions are rising is indicated by the murder of a colored man yesterday by a white man of the Kolb faction. And the end is not yet.

Baltimore American (Rep.), Aug. 5.—Judging from the reverberations of the first gun of the campaign, as the Democrats have seen fit to call the election in Alabama, they are easily pleased. They, surely, must have imagined that Alabama was lost to their party, and their rejoicing over the result is charitable to refer to nervous reaction, rather than actual joy. To carry the State by less than 10,000 majority does not at first sight appear to be such a wonderful achievement. Two years ago the Democrats carried it by 97,000 majority. If Mr. Cleveland's influence is to be gauged by this victory, the assertion of Mr. Bourke Cockran, that Cleveland's majorities are the kind that grow to enormous proportions in the spring, when they are not needed, but fail to materialize in the fall, when they would be of some service, is perilously near the truth.

Omaha Bee (Rep.), Aug. 4.—Speaking in advance of the Alabama election, a Northern Democratic organ said that if Kolb and the People's party should be defeated, "it will be next to an unerring finger-board pointing to a solid Electoral vote for Cleveland in the South." Nothing is more certain than that the new party will not prevent this result, because the Alliance people of the South will very generally vote the Democratic ticket. Most of them who participated in and dominated the Omaha Convention, professing unbounded loyalty to the People's party, it is safe to say will deposit in the ballot-box next November a Democratic ticket. Undoubtedly these men will keep up a show of interest in the new political movement, so as not to discourage it in the Republican States of the North, but they will give it no help at the polls. They will do nothing to imperil the chances of the Democratic party in the South. This is the obvious lesson of the Alabama election, and it ought to make some impression upon those members of the People's party in the North who still think that as between Republican and Democratic principles the former are better for the country.

PLACATING PLATT.

Hartford Post (Rep.), Aug. 5.—It would be a great mistake for President Harrison, or Chairman Carter in his behalf, to make humiliating overtures to Mr. Platt. The vast majority of the Republican party throughout the country would have a right to, and would, resent such a step. It would lower the President in their estimation. On the one hand they now respect and admire President Harrison's sincerity of purpose and unselfish devotion to his party and the needs of the country. On the other hand they as emphatically condemn Mr. Platt's transparent self-seeking, his revengeful resolve to have his own way or make trouble, even if thereby the party of which he professes to be a worthy member is defeated. Having said this much, we should add, in justice to Benjamin Harrison, that there is nothing in his previous record and mental characteristics which warrants the belief that he will truckle to the man who did his best, from personal motives, to deprive him of a justly-earned renomination which it was evident the country wished him to have. The way to treat such a man as Platt when he assumes such a rôle is to ignore him and his lieutenants. The latter, if success under some other leader seems probable, will desert their quondam chief as rats do a sinking ship. The Republican party would be better off without the assistance of men of such characteristics as Thomas C. Platt has shown himself possessed of within the past two months. But if they persist in remaining in the field, they must be made to behave themselves with decency or be driven out of the party. Otherwise politics becomes a mere cutthroat game, a species of

gambling for power and office in which respectable citizens will bear no part and the State thereby suffer. Better, if worse comes to worse, lose an election than violate a matter of high principle. The Republican party has principle. That is why it can win independently of the favor of ex-Senator T. C. Platt.

Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.), Aug. 7.—Mr. Harrison took the Federal patronage in this State out of the hands of Mr. Platt. The latter represented such action. Just now, on the eve of an election, Mr. Platt is indispensable to Mr. Harrison, and will, no doubt, dictate his own terms. The Republican candidate is sure to accede to them, and it is just as certain that with Secretary Tracy called off, and the control of the patronage again placed in Mr. Platt's hands, with reasonable guarantees for the future, that gentleman will give his best support to the Republican ticket. Democrats would be foolish to count for their success upon Republican division. The spoils are at stake, and on that issue Benjamin Harrison and Thomas C. Platt will get together.

PAGO-PAGO.

New York Sun (Dem.), Aug. 7.—We printed yesterday from an authoritative source the exact facts respecting the rights of this Government in Pago-Pago harbor, and on the island of Tutuila. Not only is the station of immense importance to the future commerce of the United States, and to the convenient exercise of the naval power we are so rapidly acquiring, but the national honor is concerned in the maintenance of rights which we have honestly and honorably obtained. If the facts are as reported, the attempt of Great Britain to establish itself in Pago-Pago harbor is almost as violent and defiant a proceeding as would be the seizure of Gardiner's Bay by a man-of-war flying the English flag. How far public sentiment in this country will tolerate a British invasion of our treaty rights in Samoa, was shown with sufficient distinctness three years ago, when Germany was the aggressor. It is incredible that the State Department and President Harrison's Administration should be indifferent to the amazing report from the South Pacific. It is almost as incredible that the proceeding of the British commander should be in pursuance of a policy deliberately undertaken by his Government, the partner of the United States and of Germany in the tripartite agreement concerning Samoa which was effected by the Berlin treaty. Such a course of interference with American rights would be comprehensible only upon the theory that Lord Salisbury had desired to involve the incoming Gladstone Government in an international complication of the most embarrassing character.

AMENITIES.

Dispatch from Columbia, S. C., Aug. 4.—The most exciting episode of the State campaign occurred to-day at Union. Governor Tillman and Colonel Orr, the Conservative candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, were engaged in debate. In his speech, Governor Tillman asked Colonel Orr for his authority for saying that a preacher had said that he (Tillman) flaunted his profanity in public. Colonel Orr replied that he did not divulge private conversations, and added that Governor Tillman knew the statement was true, as he could ascertain by appealing to the preachers in general. The Governor said that sometimes an oath slipped out, but that it had done so on only one occasion during the campaign, and he appealed to the ladies present to signify if, in their opinion, they considered him "a blackguard." There was no response, and the Governor then said that Colonel Orr or any other man who said he flaunted his profanity in public lied. Colonel Orr advanced to the Governor, and, catching him by the arm, wheeled him around and asked him if he was trying to raise a personal difficulty. Tillman replied that he

was not, and Orr shook his finger in his face and told him he could not intimate that he lied without having it thrown back in his teeth. He told him further that Tillman had boasted of being "God Almighty's gentleman." The Governor replied so he had and Orr said: "He did not do Himself credit when He made you." He again caught hold of the Governor and asked him if he meant to intimate that he was a liar. The Governor said that if Orr did not originate the statement his remark did not apply to him. By this time the crowd had become a mob. People climbed up on the stand, men pulled off their coats, swore like troopers, and gathered around the two men. It looked as though blood was to be shed. Colonel Orr then told Tillman that he had repeatedly used curses on the stand. The Governor said he had done it only once, and he would leave the decision to ex-Governor Shepard. The latter, however, had nothing to say. The excitement by this time was intense. Colonel Orr again caught hold of Tillman, who had turned his head toward the crowd in front, and told him if he wanted a fight he could get it. The Governor said he did not, and Colonel Orr went back to his seat remarking that Tillman must let him alone. The Governor turned to the crowd and said no living man could bulldoze him. After great difficulty the crowd was quieted.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), Aug. 6.—A North Carolina man has sent Mr. Cleveland a bushel of new peanuts, with an expression of his hope that the recipient will be the next President. In a few days he will probably receive the following:

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 4, 1892.
My DEAR SIR.—I am in receipt of the consignment of peanuts which you were kind enough to send me. I observe they are unusually fine ones and in that respect typical of the grand old North State whose citizenship you, in part, so well represent. I trust I may venture to add that, in my opinion, no other part of our country blends in a happier degree in its historic traditions, and its modern virtues, the ennobling qualities which, joined to a consecrated purpose, and an elevated inspiration of heroic heroism go to the formation of a really composite and truly national citizenship, than North Carolina. While I am not greatly addicted to peanuts myself I associate on terms of perfect equality with some persons who are very fond of them, and I shall take pleasure in disposing of these in such a way that they will confer the greatest happiness on the greatest number, which, I take it, is one of the fundamental principles of the great party to which we both belong. With sincere solicitude for the continued success of the peanut industry in your State, and cordially reciprocating the good will evidenced in your anxiety for my election, I remain,

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Augusta Chronicle (Dem.).—Sam Jones, whose protégé and running mate Sam Small was for several years, writes to the Atlanta Journal: "I am bamboozled on Sam Small, if all reports have any foundation. They say Sam has jumped from church to church, until you cannot locate him religiously, and now they charge that from a Democrat to a Prohibitionist, and from a Prohibitionist to a third party candidate, he moves with grace and speed. If Sam keeps on, he will be like the dog on the express car who gnawed off his tag, and none of us knows whose dog he is, or where he is gwine." This is a pretty solemn indictment against Sam Small's politics by his old friend.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.—The United States Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference are to be Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Jones of Nevada, Representative McCreary of Kentucky, Henry W. Cannon of this city, and Francis A. Walker of Massachusetts. These are all as good selections as could be made, if, as we assume, the President felt it necessary to take one of the free coinage extremists—an assumption that seems to us entirely gratuitous. The Conference is entitled to know what the policy of the United States is or is to be. That policy is not free coinage, and there is no reason to suppose that it ever will be. Messrs. Allison and McCreary are decidedly of the higher type of our public men. Mr. Cannon is an able and experienced banker, and

has the great advantage of thorough familiarity with the finances of the Government. Professor Walker is one of the strongest of our political economists and was, moreover, a member of the Conference of 1878. There will be no lack of ability in our delegation to do gracefully and with an appearance of sobriety the little that can be done at the Conference.—*New York Times (Ind.), Aug. 8.*

DISPLEASED WITH ADLAI.—There is a disposition in some reform quarters to attempt to make Stevenson, whom the Democrats have nominated for Vice-President, presentable. It is impossible; he is simply another Clarkson, and his nomination for that reason was the last expiring kick of Tammany Hall. No independent would vote for him if there were any way to leave him out. The dislike is mutual, and never ought to be reconciled while Stevenson holds his present spoils views. As Vice-President he will, if elected, be the usual Vice-Presidential cipher.—*Civil Service Chronicle (Indianapolis), July.*

HOME RULE WANTED IN ALASKA.—Even under Governments whose institutions have kept pace with the times, several instances present themselves where Administrations founded on liberal principles discriminate against a certain section of country under their authority, and curtail the rights and privileges of the citizens residing in such part of the country suffering from an unjust treatment. Alaska offers a deplorable illustration of such unfair treatment on the part of the Government of the United States. Though all other Territories during President Harrison's Administration have been under the management of officials appointed from the midst of the citizens residing in the respective sections, the Government officers in this Territory have all come from other States. Some of these our citizens meet with cheerfulness. Others, on the contrary, have not taken up with the spirit and interests of the people, and are considered, to-day, not to have espoused the well-being of this country. Though the people have learned to respect some of our officials, their prayer is for Home Rule when a stable furtherance of their local interests is concerned. This has been promised to us by the Democratic platform, no doubt under the advice of Hon. A. K. Delaney, of Juneau, who has chosen Alaska for his home and has profoundly studied the Territory's needs and abnormal condition of affairs.—*Sitka Alaskan (Dem.), July 16.*

FOREIGN.

BRITISH POLITICS.

GLADSTONE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Pester Lloyd (Budapest), July 19.—Before the beginning of the English electoral campaign we expressed the opinion that Mr. Gladstone's return to power need not occasion any serious anxiety as to the foreign policy of England, and that the hopes with which the Russians, the French, and all the enemies of the Triple Alliance looked forward to such an event seemed to have but slight foundation. We hold decidedly to this opinion still, notwithstanding the recent remarks of Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury in the present Salisbury Ministry, expressing doubts and fears concerning the ability of the necessarily weak Gladstone Government to preserve with honor the interests of England—which are always identical with the interests of peace—in any threatening European crisis. Balfour bases his apprehensions on the weakness of the coming Ministry, but he does not question its willingness to support the peace policy. The friends of peace will ever be found on the side of the Triple Alliance. In our judgment nothing could be more foolish than the childish jubilations of those who expect and predict that the accession of Gladstone signifies harm for the Triple Alliance. Gladstone was in control

from 1880 to 1886, a period in which the attitude of Austria-Hungary upon the Eastern question was precisely the same as the present attitude; but there was never occasion to observe any clashing with Gladstone in the policy of Count Kalnoky touching Eastern matters. The relations of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office were just as amicable and smooth in its dealings with the late Lord Granville and with Lord Rosebery (the Foreign Ministers of Gladstone's last Cabinet) as they ever were with any Conservative Minister.

Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, July 28.—That England is entering on a period of serious domestic differences cannot be disputed. It will be impossible for England in her foreign relations to pursue her course with the firm, steady steps of the past, or in the same manner that has hitherto inspired confidence. Yet both the hopes and fears that are felt on the continent in view of Mr. Gladstone's success are somewhat exaggerated. Russia's discreditable hope that Gladstone will lead England to disaster; France's expectation that England will get out of Egypt, bag and baggage, and restore the former situation there; Germany's apprehension that Gladstone's return is a menace to European peace, should be put to the test by bearing in mind that Lord Rosebery, the probable new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is not like Lord Granville, who permitted himself to be influenced by Gladstone's unfortunate incapacity in foreign management. During all the years since Salisbury has been in office, hardly an attack has been made by his opponents upon his foreign policy. The expressions of Harcourt and Labouchere respecting Egypt have no significance, whatever may be said by the French to the contrary. The most important fact of all is that in the campaign which has just ended no argument against Salisbury's foreign policy was raised by the Gladstonians. The English people have sufficient good sense to perceive that England's position before the world has been advanced under Salisbury's guidance, and that without any sacrifice. Everyone who observed English sentiment in 1870 and 1871 must recall the strength of English feeling in favor of France when the Germans continued the war after Sedan; yet the public viewed with perfect equanimity the action of the new German Empire in forbidding all foreign interference in the peace negotiations: remembering this, it cannot be believed that an English Minister, however high he may stand in the estimation of his countrymen, can carry out any programme calculated to embroil England in serious differences with friendly nations.

Paris Journal des Débats, July 18.—The fall of the Conservative Cabinet will cause no regrets in France. Lord Salisbury has made no efforts to deserve our sympathies, and—especially in recent times—he has made himself responsible for singularly strained relations, on more than one subject, between his country and ours. We know that in the course of the electoral campaign the leaders of the Liberal party declared that if they should come into power they would continue the foreign policy of their predecessors. But there are different ways of continuing the same policy; and, moreover, the Liberals have been careful, in speaking of the Conservative policy, to add that they approved it only so far as it was known to them. Perhaps it was not known to them in all its details. It certainly was not favorable to us; more than once its objectionable tendency has been aggravated by the very character of Lord Salisbury. He has shown himself to be more vacillating than it was supposed he would be; and frequently enough he has been led to depart from promises which with good reason had been regarded as pledges. The consequent disappointments, becoming multiplied, caused clashings which Lord Salisbury, with his ironical humor, did not undertake to modify. It has even happened that after having occasioned a wound he has dressed it with vinegar, actuated no doubt by an inclination for pungent proceedings. But these are matters of form. After all they are of only

secondary interest. What is more grave is the fact that Lord Salisbury's policy has been disquieting to us at nearly all points at once. We shall not now speak of Egypt; doubtless we shall have occasion to refer to that subject; all the world knows, moreover, how Lord Salisbury has dealt with the Egyptian question, and how he has contributed to increase the disagreements between England and France. It might have been expected that he would endeavor to act circumspectly in some other affairs. It is the art of the diplomat to vary his method so as not to give all his purposes the same vigorous and vexatious character. Germany herself, whose relations with us are so delicately sensitive touching several questions, has generally made it a point to agree easily respecting others. This has not been true of England under Lord Salisbury. Justice obliges us to make an exception of the case of Tunis, for his attitude there has been right; but everywhere else, in the Mediterranean and in Africa, we have found him unfriendly. As yet no one knows what to expect of Mr. Gladstone's Government. But we believe that it will begin business with an initial amount of good will toward us, and the Salisbury Ministry did not do that. It will come in with larger freedom and without definite resolves that have long been held to obstinately; its natural policy is to establish better relations between London and Paris. The preoccupations of its home programme must persuade it that it is desirable not to create or maintain any unnecessary foreign difficulties. We know that it will abandon no truly English interest; we should not advise it to do that; but if the ties of old prejudices and the promptings of self-love are to be shaken off, in what respect, in this immense world where there is yet room for so many civilizing initiatives, need the serious interests of England and France be contradictory and conflicting?

New York Times, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from London, which stands in need of confirmation, sets forth that Lord Rosebery has absented himself from his country, at the opening of Parliament, because he does not agree with his chief, Mr. Gladstone, about the propriety of evacuating Egypt. It is, at any rate, a fact that Lord Rosebery, who is by far the ablest and most promising of the Liberal as distinguished from the Whig peers, was not present at the opening session of the House of Lords, and left it to the Earl of Kimberley, a much older man and younger peer, to encounter the brunt of Lord Salisbury's attack upon Mr. Gladstone's following. The point upon which Lord Rosebery is understood to differ with his chief is that of the continued occupation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone is reported to be in favor of evacuating Egypt at the earliest possible moment, while Lord Rosebery agrees with Lord Salisbury that the holding of Egypt is necessary to the security of the British Empire in India. The motive of the occupation, it may safely be said, was more in the nature of a receivership on behalf of British creditors than of a guarantee against Russian aggression. There is no doubt that France made a mistake in declining the British invitation for a joint protectorate; but, since she did make that mistake, Great Britain is entitled to whatever advantage may accrue from it. But nobody has suggested that the British protectorate should last forever or indefinitely, and there would be no inconsistency in the announcement by Great Britain, at any time, that the purposes for which she assumed a temporary protectorate over Egypt have been fulfilled. There is not enough in the difference that undoubtedly exists among Liberal leaders on the Egyptian question to justify Lord Rosebery in declining the portfolio of the Foreign Office or depriving his party of the benefit of his services because of it.

THE OBLIGATION TO STAND BY HOME RULE.

London Pall Mall Budget (Gladstonian), July 28.—It may be said that postponement

is one thing, and shelving another; that it is all a question of tactics; that the proposal to postpone Home Rule for the moment is only put forward in order to carry it the sooner in the end. But it should be observed that the question of tactics, the order of precedence, was precisely the matter which Mr. Gladstone was discussing with the eight hours delegates, and upon which he pronounced himself so emphatically. To suggest that he should now eat his words is, therefore, a suggestion that he should "disgrace himself to the lowest point that the most unprincipled could possibly sink to"; and our first answer to the shakers of Home Rule is that it is rank treason against Mr. Gladstone. But, secondly, it would be rank perfidy on the part of the Liberal rank and file. Is there a man among them who is not pledged, by printed address and spoken word, not only to Home Rule, but to Home Rule first? And, thirdly, any such pledge-breaking would be the blackest treachery to Ireland—a treachery, however, which the Irish would very speedily and very properly punish. The understanding on which the majority of the Irish Nationalists have proceeded now for two years is that the Liberal party is irreversibly pledged to Home Rule first. It is on that pledge, and on that pledge alone, that a majority for Mr. Gladstone has been built up. The majority would not survive by a single day, and would not deserve to survive by a single moment, the breaking of the most solemn pledge ever given by a leader and a party. The first attempt to redeem the pledge may indeed fail; but the best chance of securing the success of the second attempt lies surely in making an honest and sincere effort now, coupling it, of course, but not postponing it, to such other measures of Liberal reform as may be deemed most desirable.

SIR CHARLES DILKE—A WOMAN'S ENTHUSIASTIC OPINION.

Kate Field's Washington, Aug. 3.—The people have fulfilled my prophecy. Despite the Pharisaic persecution of men like William T. Stead who can whitewash an heir apparent with one hand, and bound Parnell to death with the other, Sir Charles Dilke has been elected to Parliament for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, by a majority of 2,318 votes, while Mr. Gladstone barely escapes defeat! What does this mean? It means that the people do not believe the charges made against the character of their friend. It means that they believe in practical Christianity and carrying the Lord's prayer into daily life. It means that they have no faith in editors who attempt to make malice a virtue and no respect for women whose idea of social purity is so perverted as to lead them to strain at gnats and swallow camels. It means that the people know Charles Dilke to be the most enlightened statesman in England, one who has always had the courage of his convictions, and who has suffered enough in the last seven years to realize more than ever the needs of the poor. It means that Charles Dilke is too strong a force to be kept out of politics and that once in Parliament he will end by being Prime Minister. There is work to be done. The finger of Fate points to Charles Dilke as the one man with brains enough to do it, and the people propose that hypocrites and meddlesome minnows shall no longer block the way. I greet Charles Dilke at the beginning of a new and greater career.

RUSSIA'S AGGRESSIONS IN ASIA.

Boston Transcript, Aug. 4.—Some months ago when a party of Cossacks were discovered in suspicious nearness to the British post at Gilgit, and Captain Younghusband, a British explorer who ran across a strong Muscovite force on the Pamir plateau, was unceremoniously driven away by its commander, Lord Salisbury asked for an explanation from the St. Petersburg Government. The Czar's Government expressed regrets for the expulsion of Captain Younghusband, and an understanding

was apparently reached that matters in the Pamir should remain in *statu quo*. There is a Scotch saying that he who sups with his satanic majesty needs a long ladle. Similarly he who negotiates with Russia on such matters as concern her movement towards India needs ever to keep the sword in sight when using the pen. Every English Premier has realized this truth since Russia began her conquering progress in Central Asia. Russia was officially astonished that anybody should even suspect that she would seize upon Khiva. Yet Khiva is now Russian territory. The ingenuous statesmen of St. Petersburg were pained by the insinuation that they were about to seize the Merv oasis, but, nevertheless, Merv has to-day a Russian garrison. England's difficulty is ever Russia's opportunity. When an English Premier has no exceptional perplexities on his hands the Russian advance is halted, and the Central-Asia question slumbers. When the Irish situation is at a crisis then Russia pushes a little farther southward. Negotiations follow, which usually result in an understanding that Russia violates as soon as England's attention is concentrated on home affairs. Just at present, when Lord Salisbury is about to go out of office, and Mr. Gladstone hasn't come in, is juncture eminently favorable to a little more aggression, and Russia has simply availed herself of it. Lord Salisbury is, however, Prime Minister as yet, and has demanded an explanation. The answer, probably, will not come from St. Petersburg until Mr. Gladstone has taken office. There is a belief in Europe that the British Liberals are not as zealous for the integrity of the Empire as the Conservatives, that they are more patient under affronts, and that it is not necessary to do more than let the sword peep from the scabbard to bring them to compromise. Russia may yet be destined to learn that there is a great difference between not wanting to fight and not being able to fight, and that a peaceful disposition is not necessarily cowardice. The Pamir, which is called in Asia "The Roof of the World," is a high mountain region which commands the boundaries of Afghanistan, Thibet, and the Chinese provinces. From its lofty mountain plateau invasion might slide down into either. If it is true that the Russian advance posts have been pushed to the Hindoo Koosh range of mountains, the action points to Afghanistan as the object of the invaders, and to a revival of the Afghan boundary controversy, which came near driving Russia and England to blows a few years ago, for Russia dominant in Afghanistan is literally at the gates of India.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Christian Union, Aug. 6.—Since the union of Sweden and Norway, in 1815, there has been but one diplomatic and consular representation abroad. The rapid growth in commercial importance of Norway, as well as other considerations no less pressing, give weight to the Norwegians' demand for their own consular representation. This demand was resisted by Premier Stang, who was subsequently compelled to resign by an adverse vote in the Storthing. Mr. Steen, who succeeded Mr. Stang as Premier, had the support of the Storthing in a recent request to the King to grant consular representation for Norway, and on the refusal of that request resigned. The King summoned Mr. Stang to form a new Ministry, thus making a sharp issue, the Storthing having made the demand of a large section of the Norwegian people national and official by formal resolution, and the King having refused to accede to the request of the Storthing, thus practically forcing the resignation of the Ministry, and organizing a new Ministry in defiance of the popular will. But the King has now yielded so far as to recall Mr. Steen. The Norwegians are an independent and strong-willed people, who will not brook opposition, and the kind of opposition they were receiving not only intensified the feeling behind the present measure, but may lead to still more radical demands. In fact, the radical party, of

which the well-known novelist, Björnsen, is, in a sense, the leader, has already declared that if its will is thwarted on the consular question it will demand the breaking up of the Scandinavian union and the establishment of a republic in Norway. It is reported that the Swedish Minister of War recently said at a public dinner, "We will teach the unruly Norwegians how to talk Swedish." The Norwegians, however, have never been apt pupils when the attempt has been made to teach them by force.

CUBA.

Philadelphia North American, Aug. 6.—It is said that another movement for the liberation of Cuba is on foot. There is some doubt as to the fact, but there is not much room for doubt as to the result of such a movement should it actually be undertaken. It would fail as all the other efforts of the same kind that have been made have failed before. Spain is no longer a powerful country, but it is still too strong to be successfully defied by a party of no larger resources than those commanded by the patriots of Cuba. Besides, the fervor and extent of Cuban patriotism are uncertain quantities. Most of the attempts at revolution appear to be conceived and executed by outsiders. In the latest case the leader of the alleged expedition is said to be a Pole, and always it is by an attack from without and not from an uprising from within that the liberation of the "Pearl of the Antilles" is to be effected. It is, however, the teaching of history that successful revolutions are not accomplished in that way. Who would be free themselves must strike the blow. If the people of Cuba ever become animated as a community by the passion for independence they may yet be able to shake off the Spanish yoke, but at present the truth probably is that a majority of them are content with, or at least resigned to, the existing condition of affairs, and that the talk of revolution proceeds from a very few.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

LIQUOR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

New York Voice (Proh.), Aug. 11.—We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that, under the laws of Illinois, the sale of liquor is forbidden already on the site to be occupied by the World's Fair. But in addition there is a law of Illinois forbidding sales of liquor within two miles of any fair. The following is the text of the law:

Chap. 5, Sec. 12.—Whoever shall keep any shop, booth, tent, wagon, vessel, boat, or other place for the sale of spirituous liquors, or expose for sale, or sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous liquors, or engages in gaming at or within two miles of the place where any agricultural, horticultural, or mechanical fair is being held, shall for each offense be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Despite this clear and emphatic provision the managers of the Fair have proceeded to let privileges for the sale of liquor to numerous parties. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, in explaining why he changed his vote on Senator Peffer's amendment forbidding sales of liquor, said:

The Illinois corporation has made an order that no barroom privilege shall be granted within the grounds, and have leased the adjacent lands so as to prevent saloons from being opened near the Fair. It has let the privilege for a large number of cafes or restaurants with the right to serve liquor at meals as in hotels. The contracts for these concessions involve penalties for non-compliance, which amount in the aggregate to \$600,000, for which the corporation will be liable as liquidated damages in case liquor cannot be served as provided in these contracts and as at hotels.

In other words, the managers of the Fair have gone ahead deliberately to let privileges that are in direct and obvious violation of the law of Illinois. They have incurred penalties to the amount of \$600,000 in case these privileges are not made good. It is perhaps doubtful whether this money could be recovered by legal process, inasmuch as the contracts are

clearly illegal contracts; but this does not in any manner vindicate the managers. The facts stand that in order to give the saloon-keepers, brewers, and distillers full swing at the rich harvest awaiting them in the Fair, they have gone ahead in the most shameless manner to issue illegal contracts, and in defense thereof complacently announce that they propose to have the law changed! But this law applies to all fairs in the State. It is impossible to repeal that law without throwing open county fairs and all others to the ravages of the drunkard makers. It is probably illegal to amend the law so as to apply to one fair, and not to others. The position the managers find themselves in, therefore, is this: they have granted privileges, under penalties of \$600,000, which require, in order that they may be made good, that the State of Illinois shall repeal its laws and throw open all the fairs of the State to the sale of liquor. And instead of administering the rebuke which such a scandalous, defiant, anarchistic proceeding called for, the two Illinois Senators—Cullom and Palmer—calmly bowed their heads, changed their votes, and gave a majority against the Peffer amendment! And yet we are told, and are expected to believe, that the liquor-dealers of Chicago are opposed to the sale of liquor at the World's Fair.

REMINISCENCES.

W. A. Croffut in the Boston Transcript, Aug. 6.—We have fallen on curious times, indeed, when a man cannot get drunk in public or be seen emerging from a gambling saloon without injury to his reputation and credit. Different, indeed, was it in the good old heyday of "Blifil and Black George," when Pendleton kept open his "palace of fortune" on the avenue, and presided at a sumptuous dinner every day at five, in full dress, and surrounded by twenty or thirty members of the House and Senate, Cabinet Ministers, Generals, diplomats, and Judges, attracted by the pleasures of the duplex table—the faro-table immediately succeeding the dinner table. The cuisine was presided over by an artist; the wines were bought at auction when bankrupt German dukes sacrificed their cellars; everything was luxurious, and scores of distinguished gamblers chased the ivory chips around the green baize till the morning came in with its glow. Humphrey Marshall, being appointed Minister to China in 1852, dropped into Pendleton's the night before he started to play "one farewell game," and he lost all the money he possessed, his entire outfit and six months' pay in advance, and Pendleton lent him money enough to carry him to the flowery kingdom where he doubtless taught the funny game to almond-eyed Celestials. And when the good Pendleton died, the Mayor of Washington and Senators and members bore his pall, and President Buchanan wept at his funeral. And there was no scandal about it, and no reporters watched, as they now would, to see who went in and out at Pendleton's. Ah! times have changed! But even that day was visibly more circumspect than society in England a hundred years earlier, for then it seems to have been the fashion for every man to get drunk at every dinner or ceremony he attended, for servants were on hand whose business it was to loosen stiff cravats of gentlemen when they slipped or rolled under the table, so that they would not choke to death. Perhaps the story told by Prentiss is not too familiar to be repeated, how the godlike Daniel made a mauldin speech at a dinner here one night, his hearers shedding inebriate tears, when a Kentucky member, in a frenzy of whiskey and patriotism, jumped up on the table, shouted "Reform or Revolution! Liberty or death!" and flung an empty champagne bottle at the head of the great expounder of the Constitution—who hiccupped defiance as the crystal missile whizzed by him and crashed against the opposite wall. In this Congress there are probably some scores of men who take a drink occasionally, but there is not a confirmed drunkard in

either House. Even the half-dozen who sometimes drink too much have not lost their self-respect, and they pay to temperance the tribute of concealing their weakness. There is no man in either House so unconscious of the disgrace of drunkenness as McDougall or Tom Marshall used to be. Even poor Saulsbury made his way into the Senate one day about a month after he had ceased to be a member of it, and being interested in the bill under consideration, leaned on a convenient desk, and, addressing the Vice-President, said he would like to offer a few reasons in favor of its passage. The Vice-President kindly recognized him; his late colleagues forbore to call him to order; but after he had been talking a minute or two, a member took him by the hand and whispered a word in his ear, and retired with him to the cloak-room.

THE DIRECT VETO IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—We are not so much concerned about the Irish Home Rule Bill as we are about another home rule bill, which has already been entirely too long delayed. We refer to a measure which will deal vigorously with the drink traffic. It is claimed that 294 members of the new Parliament are in favor of the Direct Veto. Of this number 266 are Liberals, 14 Liberal-Unionists, and 14 Conservatives. Surely the great Conservative party cannot be proud of its record on the temperance question, while Liberals may claim at least to have given this matter much attention. It now remains to be seen what the Liberals will do with the temperance problem. With 294 pledged Direct Vetoists in the House some very definite action ought to be taken. We shall see whether these gentlemen have been talking for votes or whether their professed temperance principles mean something more than talk.—*London Christian Commonwealth*, July 28.

THE VAIN EFFORT TO POPULARIZE CALIFORNIA WINES.—Now comes the disheartening report that California is producing more wine than it can sell. The market is overstocked and prices are tumbling. So even an additional tax of 50 cents a bottle on the foreign product did not convince a discriminating public that the California vintage is superior to the French.—*New York World*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTENARY OF GAS LIGHTING.

London Engineering.—To-day [July 29] Lord Kelvin will unveil a bust of Murdoch in the Valhalla of Scotland, the monument on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling. In an age when we delight to honor heroes, this tribute to the memory of the man who first introduced gas lighting may seem inadequate as it is belated; but the choice of a site for the bust is a compliment which at least partly makes up for any insignificance in the intrinsic value of the memorial. In the Wallace Monument only the most illustrious sons of Scotland have a place, and Murdoch, who was born in Ayrshire in 1754, well merits the honor. The result is satisfactory to the committee, which has been fortunate in having as organizer such an enthusiastic and distinguished gas-lighting expert as Mr. James McGilchrist, and it is creditable to the profession that they have thus recognized the pioneer in gas lighting. He was worthy, for it is impossible to measure the vast influence that gas light has had since the little house in the mining village in Cornwall was first illuminated two hundred years ago by gas generated in an iron kettle and burned originally from the open end of a pipe, and subsequently through perforated holes on a thimble head, the more effectually to spread the flame. It is true the possibilities of burning gas from coal had been discovered prior to Murdoch's time. In 1688 the Dean of Kildare, examining a ditch two miles from Wigan, in Lancashire, in which

the water was said to "burn like brandy" when flame was applied to it, traced the phenomenon to an escape of inflammable gas from an underlying coal seam, and afterwards experimentally studied the destructive distillation of coal in retorts. He thus produced gas which could be lighted or extinguished at will. The primitive form of holder was a bladder; but, although he and others thus found the material, it is nevertheless true that it was not until 1792 that it was commercially used for lighting. It was while overseer at a Cornwall mine that Murdoch first conceived the necessary mechanical details and lighted his office at Redruth. There can be no question of Murdoch's skill as a mechanical engineer. It was hereditary; for his father, among other things, designed the first iron-toothed gearing in Great Britain. From a recent Parliamentary paper we find that for gas manufacture in the United Kingdom the capital paid up and borrowed is £60,000,000, and of this £38,250,000 was found by companies, and the remainder, or about 36 per cent of the total, by corporations. Dealing with London alone we find that the seventy-five years experience since Westminster Bridge was lighted has created a demand which has called up capital amounting to 14½ million sterling.

THE TRANS-ANDINE RAILWAY NEARING COMPLETION.

South American Journal (London).—It will be good news to intending travelers to Chili that the trans-Andine route is now so far available that arrangements are being completed by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for regular through traffic during the next season, beginning in October. The route has been open now for some time, and has been used to a considerable extent, but there has always been some little trouble attending it, as there was no regular service of mules or carriages between the termini of the Argentine and the Chilian sections of the trans-Andine Railway, and each party of travelers had to make their own arrangements for transport. However, in future, during the summer months, October to May, there will now be regular communication. We are informed also that there is some intention on the part of Messrs. J. E. and M. Clark, the contractors of the railway, to erect a series of shelter huts at such short distances apart that it may be possible to keep the route open throughout the entire year. Whether this prove to be practicable or not remains to be seen, but there can be no doubt that henceforth, for the summer months at least, many of the passengers to Chili will prefer this route to that via the Straits of Magellan. In view of this, the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are arranging to issue through tickets from Southampton to Valparaiso, which we learn will be at the following rates: First-class, single, £40 or £50, according to cabin; first-class, return, £72 10s. or £80; second-class, single, £30—that is, second-class by steamer and first-class by rail from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso.

"JOURNALISM."

New York Sun.—The *World* printed recently what purported to be an interview with Prince Bismarck at Kissingen, and it printed yesterday what purported to be an interview with Signor Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer. The London agent of the *World*, confessing recently to his disgrace in an English court of justice, admitted on the witness stand, when questioned by the Judge, that what purported in the *World* to be cable dispatches were really things that had been sent by mail. The two interviews to which we now call attention were not even sent by mail. They were absolutely bogus and they were written in the *World* office. Obtaining money by false pretenses is the cardinal principle and characteristic of the *World*. If it will furnish and characterize the editor of the *Tribune*, Mr. Donald Nicholson, one scintilla of proof that the matter in ques-

tion came by cable, or had any atom of the foundation ascribed to it in the *World*, we will give a thousand dollars to the *Tribune's* Fresh Air Fund.

New York World.—Such attacks on the part of the *Sun* are not at all unusual. They are made, of course, in the hope of drawing forth a response which shall serve as an advertisement, contribute to dignity, and promote circulation. Now, the *Sun* was well aware of our inability to neglect an opportunity to aid any deserving charity. It is hardly necessary to add that the evidence, consisting of the original cablegrams, which will enable the *Sun* to make its first contribution to a charitable object, was submitted yesterday to Mr. Nicholson, who, while disclaiming any authority to act as arbiter, pronounced it conclusive. We only desire to add that if this drain upon the resources of the *Sun* should make necessary the addition of a third mortgage upon its estate, the *World* will make no exception to its practice of extending aid to the helpless and downtrodden.

Brooklyn Eagle.—We must congratulate our esteemed contemporary, the *World*, upon the energy and success with which it has entered and occupied the astronomical field and illustrated its habit of obtaining the latest and most exclusive intelligence. In its entertaining and instructive chapter of the astronomical history of Mars, published a day or two ago, occurs the following passage: "There is not another planet or orb in the heavens which shows a surface configuration at all approaching or resembling that of Mars. They all, for instance, more or less resemble the moon in this respect, showing traces of uneven nature in ragged mountain ranges, desolate valleys, and wild plains of apparently hardened lava. Only Mars shows the softening and conquering effects as of a race of highly civilized people who have become complete masters of their own planet, altering its surface to suit their desires and making and unmaking rivers and oceans as the requirements of commerce or social life may demand." So clear and accurate an account of the condition of such "orbs" as Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, and Uranus has never before been written. The slow coaches of astronomical science must expect to take the dust when the journalistic tallyho comes thundering down the pike.

Philadelphia Inquirer.—The *Inquirer* likes to keep abreast with the times in every particular. The Presidential battle is about to open. It proposes to interest its readers in the contest, and offers them a chance to guess at the outcome. For the successful guessers trips to California, Florida, and Niagara Falls will be the prizes to be awarded. It is a contest of brains.

THE \$20,000,000 TREASURE TRAIN.—When the United States railway postal service starts out to do a thing it generally does it in a manner to excite the admiration of the nations. It started on Thursday last to bring 75,000 pounds of gold coin, in value \$20,000,000, in safety across the continent, and it accomplished the stupendous undertaking, with the help of an admirable string of railroads, without the shadow of mishap or the loss of a dollar. From the Sub-Treasury vaults in San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury vaults in New York in less than 112 hours. The deed is one to mark with wonder and admiration and with well-deserved plaudits for the actors in the stirring drama. Congratulations are in order all round. To the sleepless guards who so faithfully kept their eyes upon the treasure; to the organization which could furnish the men and put through the undertaking at the word of command; to the railroads who could whisk such a treasure past the robbers of the West; but most of all to Uncle Sam, that in the hour of need he could transfer such a substantial sum from his San Francisco pocket to his New York pocket.—*New York Herald*.

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Cleveland (Grover): A Character Sketch. George F. Parker. *Rev. of Revs.*, Aug., 17 pp. With Portraits.

Freeman (Professor). *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 37 pp.

MacDonald (Marshal), Recollections of. *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 33 pp.

Manning (Cardinal). *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 33 pp.

Mazzini: His Mission and Personality. Ursula Tannenforst. *Unitarian*, Aug., 4 pp.

Ohio (Bernardino). A Capuchin Preacher at the Time of the Reformation. Philip Schaff, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Aug., 7 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Gontaut (Madame de), Memoirs of. *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 25 pp.

Hymns and Hymn-Writers. *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 32 pp.

Kipling's (Rudyard) "Tales." *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 30 pp.

Language (a), How to Learn. Prof. Blackie. *Rev. of Revs.*, Aug., 3 pp.

Literature as a Career. Walter Besant. *Forum*, Aug., 15½ pp.

Pascal's Provincial Letters. S. F. Williams. *Unitarian*, Aug., 4 pp.

Speech, Phonographic Studies of. Prof. R. L. Garner. *Forum*, Aug., 10 pp. Gives in detail experiments made.

Trinity College, Dublin. *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 26 pp.

University Education for Women. Some Notes of Progress Chiefly in Europe. *Rev. of Revs.*, Aug., 2½ pp. With Portraits.

POLITICAL.

Disestablishment. *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 29 pp. The writer opposes disestablishment, arguing that "only the Secularist and Roman Catholic will profit by the overthrow of the Establishment."

Force Bill (a), The Disastrous Effects of. Hoke Smith, Pres. Atlanta Board of Education. *Forum*, Aug., 7 pp.

Irish Question (the), An American View of. Richard H. Dana. *Forum*, Aug., 9 pp.

Municipal Government, A Corporate not a Political Problem. Frank Morison. *Forum*, Aug., 7 pp.

Pitt's War-Policy. *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 32 pp.

Platforms (The Two Party). *Social Econ.*, Aug., 12 pp. Argues that the issue of the campaign, as set forth in the two party platforms, is an economic one that strikes at the root of industrial and social life.

Politics and Ethics. *Quar. Rev.*, London, July, 23 pp.

Silver Agitation (the), The Folly of. Louis Windmüller. *Forum*, Aug., 7½ pp.

RELIGIOUS.

Bible (the), The Influence of, on Modern Jurisprudence. The Hon. William H. Arnoux. *Christian Thought*, Aug., 11 pp.

"Cahenlyism" versus Americanism. The Rev. John Conway, A.M., Editor of *The Northwestern Chronicle*. *Rev. of Revs.*, Aug., 5 pp. In condemnation of the plan proposed by Herr Cahenly, that foreigners in the United States be represented in the Episcopacy by bishops of their own.

Heretic-Hunting and Heresy Trials. J. B. Remensnyder, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Aug., 5 pp.

Israel, the History of, Wellhausen on. *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 23 pp.

"Moses, the Mistakes of," Remarks on. The Rev. H. J. Hastings. *Christian Thought*, Aug., 16 pp. Against the so-called "Mistakes of Moses" this paper calls especial attention to the wisdom and beneficent work of the Law-Giver.

Psychology (Pastoral). The Rev. Dwight M. Pratt. *Hom. Rev.*, Aug., 5 pp. Defines Pastoral Psychology; its use, requirements, etc.

Religion, The Doctrine of. Emil V. Gerhart, D.D., LL.D. *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, Aug., 12 pp. Historical.

Sermon (a), The Structure of. The Rev. James F. Riggs. *Hom. Rev.*, Aug., 5½ pp.

Sermon and Painting. Prof. T. H. Pattison. *Hom. Rev.*, Aug., 7 pp. How art may teach the preacher.

World's Fair (The), How I Would Have It Opened on Sunday. J. T. Sunderland. *Unitarian*, Aug., 2½ pp. Argues for the opening of the Fair on Sunday with restrictions.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Alcoholism (Chronic), Delusions as to locality a prominent symptom. L. D. Mason, M.D. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, July, 4 pp.

Amphiuma (an Embryo), The Head of. J. S. Kingsley. *Amer. Naturalist*, Aug., 10 pp.

Anthropology (Prehistoric), the Science and the Department of, Importance of. Thomas Wilson. *Amer. Naturalist*, Aug., 8½ pp.

Chronic Disorders, The Symptomatology of. C. S. Eldridge, M.D. *Med. Times*, Aug., 3 pp.

Diarrhoea (Summer) in Children. *Med. Times*, Aug.

Drunkenness (Uncontrollable) Considered as a Form of Mental Disorder. L. Forbes Winslow, M.B. and LL.M., Cantab., D.C.L., Oxon. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, July, 21½ pp.

Heredity and the Germ-Cells. (Continued.) Henry F. Osborn. *Amer. Naturalist*, Aug., 26½ pp. Illus.

Inebriety, the Somatic Origin of, Evidence of. Eugene S. Talbot, M.D. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, July, 4 pp.

Inebriety, the Study of, Recent Advances in. J. E. Usher, M.D., F.R.G.S. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, July, 13 pp.

Insanity (Alcoholic). S. V. Clevenger, M.D. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, July, 3½ pp.

Metaphysical Assumptions. Prof. Edgar Dubs Shimer, Ph.D. *Christian Thought*, Aug., 18 pp. Defends metaphysics.

Mocking-Birds (The), Why They Left New Jersey—A Geological Reason. S. Lockwood, Ph.D. *Amer. Naturalist*, Aug., 7 pp.

Nervous Matter, What Is It?—Optic Nerves. J. A. Carmichael, M.D. *Med. Times*, Aug., 6 pp.

Perceptionalism: A System of Philosophy. Prof. E. J. Hamilton. *Christian Thought*, Aug., 20 pp.

Pleasure Not an End, But a Means, to Health. O. B. Frothingham. *Herald of Health*, Aug., 6 pp.

Physical Phenomena, Implications of. Prof. A. E. Dolbear. *Psychical Rev.*, Aug., 8 pp.Psychical Research and Science. The Rev. T. E. Allen. *Psychical Rev.*, Aug., 7½ pp.Psychical Research, What It Has Accomplished. Prof. Wm. James. *Forum*, Aug., 16 pp. An account of the "Society for Psychical Research."

Psychical Science, Some Assured Results in, and the Present Outlook. The Rev. M. T. Savage. *Psychical Rev.*, Aug., 6 pp. Considers the change in public sentiment concerning the investigation of psychical subjects.

Psychical Society (the American), Proceedings of. *Psychical Rev.*, Aug., 19 pp. Reports upon Psychography, Hypnotism, Trance, etc.

Psychics, Investigators and, Upon the Relations of. The Rev. T. E. Allen. *Psychical Rev.*, Aug., 8 pp. Lays down fundamental principles for the investigator in psychics.

Psychography in the Presence of Mr. Keeler. Alfred R. Wallace, D.C.L. *Psychical Rev.*, Aug., 2 pp. Account of a visit to one of Mr. Keeler's seances, receiving messages, etc.

Psychography: Remarkable Cases. B. O. Flower. *Psychical Rev.*, Aug., 4½ pp. Account of some exhibitions of slate-writing.

Tobacco, Insanity, and Nervousness. L. Bremer, M.D. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, July, 8½ pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Carnegie Conflict (The). *Social Econ.*, Aug., 11 pp. The facts of the case; the economic inwardness of the situation.

Country Boy versus the Town Boy. II. John M. Welding. *Social Econ.*, Aug., 10 pp. A comparison.

Crime and Criminal Law in the United States. *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 32 pp.

Drink Legislation (So-Called Restrictive). Axel Gustafson. *Hom. Rev.*, Aug., 4½ pp.

Labor: Its Dignities and Problems. The Rev. W. J. Hocking. *Hom. Rev.*, Aug., 6 pp.

Labor-Movement (The) in England. Tom Mann. *Social Econ.*, Aug., 10 pp. General account of the work of Trades Unions, etc.

Labor Unions, The Churches and. The Rev. J. P. Coyle. *Forum*, Aug., 5 pp. The attitude of the workingmen of Massachusetts toward the churches.

Poverty, The Abolition of. *Social Econ.*, Aug., 8 pp. Increase wealth by increasing the production of wealth.

South (the), Unparalleled Industrial Progress in. R. H. Edmonds, Late Editor of the *Baltimore Manufacturer's Record*. *Forum*, Aug., 13 pp.

State-Bank Tax (the), Repeal of. David M. Stone, Editor *New York Journal of Commerce*. *Forum*, Aug., 2 pp.

Thrift (Organized), An Example of. John Graham Brooks. *Forum*, Aug., 8 pp. Descriptive of the institutions connected with the mills of the Harms of France.

Traffic Association (The Western). Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association. *Forum*, Aug., 14 pp. States the economic reasons for the existence of the Association.

Wealth and Morality. W. E. Hart. *Social Econ.*, Aug., 2 pp. Believes in the salvation of man through the improvement of his material condition.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Africa (Equatorial). Travels in. *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 25 pp.

America, The Discovery of. *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 27 pp.

Gardening (Formal and Landscape). *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 35 pp.

Manitoba Experimental Farm. *Manitoban*, Winnipeg, July, 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive of "The Brandon Experimental Farm."

Roads (So Few Good), Why We Have. Ex-Gov. J. A. Beaver. *Forum*, Aug., 7 pp.

Wight, The Isle of. *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 41 pp. Descriptivs.

GERMAN.

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Dalembert. Th. Barth. *Die Nation*, July, 2 pp.

Marryat (Captain Frederick). *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Neumann-Hofer (Otto). Gustav Schwab. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 8 pp.

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Throne (the), Five and Twenty Years on. *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Henry XIV. Reigning Prince of Reuss.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Iolanthe's Wedding. J. F. David. *Die Nation*, July, 2 pp.

Library (The National) in Paris. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 8 pp.

Portrait (The Ancient). Oscar Bee. *Westermann's Monats-Heft*, Aug., 26 pp. A treatise on the place of portrait-painting in art, and its relation to human development.

Werder's (Karl) Rendering of Lessing's Nathan. H. Morf. *Die Nation*, July, 2 pp.

POLITICAL.

Bismarck Tragedy (the), The Nemesis in. *Die Nation*, July, 1 p.

Customs Union, The. Alexander Meyer. *Die Nation*, July, 3 pp. Based on the history of Prussia's commercial policy.

RELIGIOUS.

Evangelical Churches (Our), How Shall We Build? Prof. A. Tiede. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, July, 10 pp. A treatise on ecclesiastical architecture.

Flagellates (The). *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 2 pp. The religious order so-called.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Disinfecting Apparatus. J. Kurz. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, July, 2 pp.

Edison's Telegraph Without Conducting Wires. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 2 pp. Illus.

Electricity in the Healing-Art. Dr. Med. M. Alsberg. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 5 pp.

Herbarium (The Oldest) in the World. Paul Pasig. *Westermann's Monats-Heft*, Aug., 5 pp. The collection in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo of the preserved plants from Egyptian tombs, with a study of their significance.

Lightning-Stroke in Trees, The Cause of. Dr. M. Fünftück. *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Parasitisms. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 5 pp.

Tubular Wells, American (Norton System). O. Ernst. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 2 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Apprentice Examinations. Prof. William Strida. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, July, 9 pp. Discusses the proposals of the handcraftsmen to compel examinations for master-workmen, and recommends examinations for apprentices, before they can rank as fellow-craftsmen.

Causasian Types. Max v. Proskowitz. *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Men, Big and Little. Ernst Gastein. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 3 pp.

Salvation Army, The, and Its Social Labors. Karl Blind. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 10 pp. Illus.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Alexander the Great as Regent. Oscar Jäger, *Preussische Jahrbücher*, July, 38 pp.

American Pigeons (and Doves). C. Hellborn. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 4 pp.

Aviaries and Bird Rooms. J. v. Pleyel. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 4 pp.

Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha, and other Gum Resins. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 2 pp.

Forty Millions on the Sea-Bottom! *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Hay-harvest, The. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 1 p.

Heilbrunn and the Gleichberge near Römhild. A. Schroot. *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Horse and Rider in Antiquity. L. von Heydebrand and the Lasa. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 6 pp. Illus.

"Landes" (The). *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 2 pp.

Memory. *Der Stein der Weisen*, July, 1 p. Records instances of remarkable power of memory.

Mountain Air and Consumption. Dr. Goller. *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Oranienburg. Theodor Harlen. *Westermann's Monats-Heft*, Aug., 5 pp. Illus. Account of the castle of the Kurfürstin Luise Henriette, with portraits of the House of Brandenburg.

Pot- or Rooster-striking in Thuringen. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 2 pp. Some account of this national sport which is played blindfolded.

Prince Friedrich Karl before Metz. *Westermann's Monats-Heft*, Aug., 25 pp.

Stag (The) in Putting Time. C. Lever. *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Swiss Alps, From the. Heinr. Noé. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, July, 9 pp. Illus.

Table-Turning. G. Manetho. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, July, 6 pp. An historical treatise on this trick, which is said to be as old as the hills.

Time Problem (The). General-Major G. Schröder. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, July, 20. A discussion of the question of world time or local time for railway use.

Youth and Age. August Niemann. *Ueber Land und Meer*, July, 1 p.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Athanasius (St.); Select Works and Letters. Edited by Archibald Robertson, Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, Late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Vol. IV. Select Library of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of Christian Church. Under the Editorial Supervision of Philip Schaff, D.D., and Henry Wace, D.D. Christian Lit. Co. Cloth, \$3.

The New Harry and Lucy, A Story of Boston of To-Day. Edward E. and Lucretia P. Hale. Roberts Brothers, Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Capt'n Davy's Honeymoon. A Mauk Yark. Hall Caine. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Columbian Historical Novels. I. Columbia; A Story of the Discovery of America. II. Estevan; A Story of the Spanish Conquests. John R. Musick. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, each, \$1.50.

Diseases of the Nose and Throat. Frank H. Bosworth, M.D. Vol. II. Diseases of the Throat. W. Wood & Co. Cloth, \$6.

Distinction; and the Criticism of Beliefs. Alfred Sidgwick. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.75.

Elements of Moral Theology: Based on the "Summa Theologica" of St. Thomas Aquinas. J. J. Elmendorf. Pott & Co. Cloth, \$2.50.

Five Hundred Books for the Young: A Graded and Annotated List. George E. Hardy, Chairman of the Committee on Literature of the New York State Teacher's Association. Charles Scribner's Sons. 50c.

France, Life in, Novels and Tales Dealing with, A Descriptive List of. W. M. Griswold. W. M. Griswold, Cambridge, Mass. Paper, 50.

Government. J. N. McArthur. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Gramercy Park. A Story of New York. John Seymour Wood. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

Hydrotherapy at Saratoga. J. A. Irwin. Cassell Pub. Co. 50c.

Lever (Charles). Life of. W. J. Fitzpatrick. Ward, Lock, Bowden, & Co. Hf. cloth, \$1.50.

Margery of Quether, and Other Stories. S. Baring-Gould. Lovell, Gestfeld, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Our Moral Nature: Being a Brief System of Ethics. James McCosh, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.

Penitence and Peace: Being Addresses in the 23d and 51st Psalms. The Rev. W. C. E. Newbold. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Police and Prison Cyclopædia. E. W. Hale. Riverside Press, Lawrence, Mass. Cloth, \$2.50.

Power Through Repose. Annie Payson Call. Roberts Brothers, Boston. Cloth, \$1.

Preacher's Cabinet. A Handbook of Illustrations. Prepared by the Rev. E. P. Thwing, Ph.D. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, 50c.

Primitive Men in Ohio. Warren K. Morehead. G. P. Putman's Sons. Cloth.

Prohibition Facts, Handbook of. Wilbur F. Copeland. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50c.

Quest and Vision: Essays in Life and Literature. W. J. Dawson. Hunt & Eaton. Cloth, 90c.

Samoa, Eight Years of Trouble in: A Foot-Note to History. Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

Sloyd System of Wood-Working; with a Brief Description of the "Eva Rhode Model Series," and an Historical Sketch of the Growth of the Manual-Training Idea. B. B. Hoffman. Amer. Book Co. Cloth, \$1.

Taxation (Equitable): Six Essays. Walter E. Weyl, Robert Luce, Bolton Hall, and Others. With Introduction by Jonathan A. Lane. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, 75c.

Trees in the Northern United States: Their Study, Description, and Determination; For the Use of Schools and Private Students. Austin C. Apgar. Amer. Book Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.

Current Events.

Wednesday, August 3.

In the Senate, routine business only is done. The House is without a quorum. The Republicans of West Virginia nominate Thomas E. Davis for Governor. Minnesota Democrats nominate Daniel Y. Lawler for Governor. Several officials of the Carnegie Company are arrested at Pittsburgh on charge of murder, and released on \$10,000 bail. Andrew D. White accepts the Ministry to Russia. In New York City, the wallpaper manufacturers combine with a capital of \$20,000,000. Delmore Elwell, Manager of the International Exhibitors' Association of the World's Fair, is dismissed by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the Republican State League meets. A Brooklyn clubman disappears with \$32,000 trust funds.

The 400th anniversary of the beginning of Columbus's voyage of discovery is celebrated at Palos, Spain. On account of prevalence of cholera, all the schools of Russia are ordered to remain closed until September first. Mr. Gladstone holds two political conferences, and takes a drive.

Thursday, August 4.

The Senate transacts routine business. The House, under a suspension of rules, decides to vote on the World's Fair Appropriation Bill on Friday. Andrew J. Borden, a wealthy resident of Fall River, and his wife, are murdered in their home, in broad daylight, by some person or persons unknown. Strikers attack men returning to work at the Duquesne Steel Works of the Carnegie Company; order restored by the military. The Watterson Clubhouse is dedicated at Louisville, Ky. Don M. Dickinson is chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee. The tenth annual conference of the Schools of Religious Workers begins at Northfield, Mass. Some letters of General Grant, written at the time of the Grant & Ward failure, are made public. The season at the State Camp at Peeks-kill closes with brilliant manoeuvres. The Republican State Convention of Nebraska meets at Lincoln. In New York City, many striking workmen in the building trades return to work. Archbishop Corrigan denies that he has been disrespectful to the Pope. Trouble in regard to dancing threatens to disrupt the Methodist Church.

The new British Parliament is opened; Mr. Peel is again chosen Speaker of the House, Mr. Gladstone seconding the motion for re-election; John Morley will be Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is said that trouble has arisen between the Madagascar Government and the French Resident.

Friday, August 5.

The Durborow Bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for the World's Fair passes both Houses, and Congress adjourns sine die at 11 p. m. Lorenzo Crouse, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Nebraska. Judge Rumsey, of the New York State Supreme Court, decides that the recent Legislative Apportionment Act is unconstitutional. Evidence is discovered tending to implicate a member of the family in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, at Fall River. A pageant consisting of historical tableaux is given at Chautauqua. The last batch of Jersey City ballot-box stuffers plead guilty. In New York City, witnesses testify before the Senate Investigating Committee that the price of coal is to be further raised. The Mississippi River Commission apportions \$10,000,000 placed at its disposal.

The Irish party in Parliament manifest great satisfaction over the selection of John Morley as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Emperor William's yacht, the *Meteor*, is beaten in the closing races at Cowes. The New York Ariens close their European trip with a "combers" at Mayence. Personal letters to the Venezuela Consul in New York City, report the death of General Crespo, the revolutionary leader.

Saturday, August 6.

Mr. Oates, chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the Homestead troubles, submits a report which is not concurred in by the majority of the committee; the report states that had Mr. Frick been less autocratic, the difference on wages might have been amicably arranged, and that the men are answerable to the Pennsylvania courts for resisting the Pinkertons. Orders are in preparation by the Executive Department at Washington relative to the enforcement of the Eight-hour Law. A big scheme for swindling by forged title deeds is discovered in Chicago. In New York City, a keeper in the Central Park menagerie is nearly killed by a black bear.

Prince Bismarck, passing through Berlin, addresses a great and enthusiastic throng at the railway station. Mount Etna is again active. It is announced that cholera has become epidemic in Teheran, Persia.

Sunday, August 7.

The President announces the names of the United States representatives at the International Monetary Conference as follows: Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Jones, of Nevada; Representative McCreary, of Kentucky; Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts; and Henry W. Cannon, of New York. It is said that Governor Flower will call an extra session of the Legislature to pass a new Apportionment Act, should Judge Rumsey's decision be affirmed. The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is made public. Fraud is charged in the count of votes in Alabama making Jones Governor. Several people are injured in a collision on the Brooklyn, Bath, and West End Railroad.

The Dominion Cabinet removes the discrimination in favor of Montreal in canal tolls. It is announced that an insurrection has broken out in Bolivia. It is said that the Queen's speech will contain no reference to prospective legislation.

Monday, August 8.

The strikers at the Carnegie mills at Duquesne return to work. Judge Holman prepares a statement giving the Democratic version of the appropriations made by the recent session of Congress. Thousands of Knights Templar gather at Denver, preparatory to the Grand Conclave. The Rev. Anna Shaw, at Chautauqua, makes a plea for woman suffrage. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan is chosen chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee. In New York City, the building trades strike is abandoned. A company, organized by an Englishman, begins the building of a lace factory on Long Island.

In the British Parliament the Queen's speech is read; the "no-confidence" debate begins in the House of Commons. The results of the supplementary elections in France leave a net Republican gain of 195 in the departmental Councils. Cholera causes a riot in the Persian city of Astrabad.

Tuesday, August 9.

The Prohibition State Convention of New Jersey nominates Thomas J. Kennedy for Governor. The Grand Conclave of Knights Templar opens at Denver; 25,000 Knights march in the parade. The inquest in the Borden murder case begins at Fall River. In New York City, a combination of heat and humidity causes much suffering. Four car-loads of gold coin—\$20,000,000—arrive from California in charge of the Postoffice Department; the coin is lodged in the Sub-Treasury.

In the British House of Commons, speeches are made in the "no-confidence" debate by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour. Herr Herrfurth, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, resigns; Count von Bulenber is expected to succeed him. Sixteen new cases of cholera and ten deaths are reported from Moscow. It is said that the revolt of the Hazara tribes in Afghanistan is assuming serious proportions.

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The Harvest of The Standard workers will be a rich storehouse of most valuable information upon all topics of general interest. In this Dictionary will be found, easily accessible when wanted, carefully and judiciously selected, and winnowed free from all verbiage, the most exact and serviceable knowledge at present attainable concerning all subjects about which English-speaking people are likely to inquire. Its editors intend the product of their labors to be helpful in the daily life of old and young, the scientist and the mechanic, in the study of the literary worker and in the home of the laborer, in the farmhouse and in the counting-room; and its publishers aim to have nothing undone to make it a necessity to all classes and in all vocations. The treatment of Harvest, etc., which we find in the MS. prepared for the printers, will be of interest to many readers. It will be seen that very full, clear, and accurate definitions of these terms have been given in a comparatively small space, yet the information is so systematically and conveniently arranged that the meaning of any particular word is readily found. The most common meanings of the terms are given first and the etymology last. While the phraseology of the botanical and zoological definitions is technically and scientifically accurate, so that no student may be misled, care is taken to make these definitions intelligible to all. One of the points in which The Standard will excel other dictionaries is the treatment of synonyms, as will be noted by comparing the following definitions with those in other Dictionaries; also note its hints at the uses of prepositions.

harvest, *hər'vest*, *vt.* **1.** To gather and store in a place of safety; gather for preservation; reap; garner; as, the farmer has harvested his grain.

Farmers who are systematically careful in the cultivation, harvesting, thrashing, and dressing of their crops, can always command the best prices of the day.

ENCYC. BRIT. 9th ed., vol. i, p. 363. Heaven harvests and keeps whatever of good the earth loses. BECKER Star Papers paper II. [J. C. D. '55.]

2. Figuratively, to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the result of any exertion or labor; as, he will surely harvest the fruit of his evil acts.

harvest, *n.* **1.** The matured grain of the fields in a condition for being gathered, or that has been gathered and stored; also, by extension, a supply of anything, as of fruit, ice, etc., gathered at the time of maturity and stored up; as, the farmer rejoices in an abundant harvest; the cold weather gives promise of a large ice-harvest.

The frost which kills the harvest of a year, saves the harvests of a century, by destroying the weevil or the locust. EMERSON Conduct of Life, Considerations by the Way p. 200. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

The ripe harvest of the new-mown hay.

Gives it a sweet and wholesome odour. COLEY CIBBER Richard III. act v, sc. 3.

2. The time of gathering the ripened grain, fruits, etc., of the field, as in late summer or early autumn, or of gathering and storing nuts, ice, etc., as in late autumn or midwinter; as, the harvest will soon be here.

That Power who bids the ocean ebb and flow. BIDS seed-time, harvest, equal course maintain.

POPE Moral Essays essay iii, l. 165.

But when the fruit is put forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come. MARK iv, 29.

3. Figuratively, the product of any toil or effort, whether physical or mental, or the result of any course of conduct or action; gain; reward; as, the harvest of his follies.

The barns that once held yellow grain.

Were heaped with harvests of the slain. BRET HARTE John Buras of Gettysburg st. 2.

The harvest of a quiet eye. WORDSWORTH Poet's Epitaph st. 13.

4. The act or process of gathering in a crop or crops. Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. JOHN iv, 35.

5. The autumn. [*As. hærfest*, autumn.] **—to owe one a day in harvest**, to owe one a service at a time when it shall be most needed. **h.-apple**, *n.* An apple maturing in August. **h.-bell**, *n.* A European gentian (*Gentianella Pneumonanthe*) that blooms during harvest-time. **h.-bug**, *n.* **1.** A harvest-tick. **2.** A harvest-fly. **h.-doll**, *n.* A harvest-queen. **h.-feast**, *n.* A feast after the harvest has been gathered. **h.-festival**; **h.-thanksgiving**.

The harvest-feast grew blither when he came. SCOTT The Pocahontas st. 7.

—h.-field, *n.* A field from which the harvest has just been, is about to be, or is being gathered.

Over the harvest-fields forsaken, Silent, and soft and slow, Descends the snow. LONGFELLOW Snow-Flakes st. 1.

—h.-fish, *n.* *Stromateus alepidotus* or the butter-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **—h.-fly**, *n.* A cicadid homopterous insect. See CICADA. **—h.-goose**, *n.* The graylag or stubble-goose. **—h.-hostess**, *n.* A destitute of a harvest; barren. **—h.-lord**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chief reaper in a harvest-field; the first reaper in a row. **—h.-la'dy**, *n.* The second reaper. **—h.-louse**, *n.* The harvest-tick. **—h.-man**, *n.* [*MEN, pl.*] **1.** A reaper; one who labors in the harvest. **—h.-woman**, *n.*

When the harvestman gathereth the corn, and reapeth the ears with his arm. ISAIAH xvii, 5.

—h.-mole, *n.* **1.** A daddy-long-legs or phalangidean arachnid; spider. **—h.-mouth**, *n.* **2.** A trombidid or other harvest-tick. **—h.-mite**, *n.* **1.** A trombidid or other harvest-tick; specifically, in Great Britain, September. **—h.-mouse**, *n.* **1.** A very small European mouse (*Mus minutus*) that frequents grain-fields, building a globular nest. **—h.-queen**, *n.* [Eng.] An image representing Ceres, the goddess of the harvest, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. **—h.-doll**; **—h.-spider**, *n.* See HARVESTMAN. **—h.-tick**, *n.* **1.** Any trombidid, or one of various tetranychid mites, mostly of a red color, that attach themselves to the skin, being especially abundant about harvest-time, as *Trombicula Americana* in the United States, *Tetranychus autumnalis* in England. **—h.-time**, *n.* The season when the harvest is gathered. See HARVEST, *n.* **2.** **—harvest-ry**, *n.* The work of harvesting; also, that which is harvested.

Synonyms: crop, fruit, growth, increase, ingathering, proceeds, produce, product, reaping, result, return, yield. **Harvest** is the elegant and literary word; **crop** is the common and commercial expression; we say, a man sells his **crop**, but we should not speak of his selling his **harvest**; we speak of a ample or abundant **harvest** in a good **crop**. **Harvest** is applied almost wholly to grain, **crop** applied almost anything that is gathered in; we speak of the potato-crop, not the potato-harvest. **Product** is a collective word for all that is produced in farming or gardening, and is, in modern usage, almost wholly restricted to this sense; we speak of **product** collectively, but of a **product** or various **products**; vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, etc., may be termed **farm-product**, or the **products** of the farm. **Product** is a word of wider application than **produce**; we speak of the products of manufacturing, the **products** of thought, or the **product** obtained by multiplying one number by another. The word **proceeds** is chiefly used of the **return** from an investment; we speak of the **produce** of a farm, but of the **proceeds** of the money invested in farming. The **yield** is what the land gives up to the farmer's demand; we speak of the **return** from an expenditure of money or labor, but of the **yield** of corn or oats. **Harvest** has also a figurative use of which crop scarcely even admits; we term a religious revival a **harvest** of souls; the **result** of law enforcement of law is a **harvest** of crime. See HARVEST, *n.* **2.**

—Prepositions: the harvest of wheat; on the uplands; in the valley; the harvest of England (when England is thought of as the possessor); in England (when England is viewed as the locality); figuratively, the harvest of death; a harvest for the sword; "he hath set an harvest for thee." HOSEA vi, 11.

harvest-er, *n.* **1.** A person who or thing that harvests; specifically, a machine used in harvesting, as a reaper. **2.** A harvestman; daddy-long-legs.

harvest-home, *n.* **1.** The harvest-festival of the English peasantry, formerly much in vogue at the homeing of the harvest; also, a church service of thanksgiving held at harvest-time.

The harvest-home which used to be a merry feast when it was clear that its golden fruits were to be wealth to all. HARRIET MARTINEAU Souers not Reapers ch. 4, p. 87. [T. & F. '35.]

The harvest-home of Old England was obviously and beyond question a piece of natural religion.

CHAMBERS Book of Days Sept. 24, vol. ii, p. 377 [CHRS. '64.]

2. The song sung at the reapers' festival.

Come, ye thankful people, come,

Raise the song of harvest-home.

HENRY ALFORD Come, ye Thankful People st. 1.

3. The season for the garnering or bringing home of the harvest.

In age the cricket chirps and brings

The harvest-home of day.

LONGFELLOW Keramos st. 17.

harvest-ing, *vt.* Of, pertaining to, or used in the gathering of the harvest; gathering a harvest. **—harvest-ing ant**, *n.* See under ANT.

harvest-ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or time of gathering a harvest; as, the weather was hot during haying and harvesting. **2.** That which is used for such a purpose.

harvest-ing-ma-chine, *n.* A machine for gathering field-crops; a reaping-machine.

harvest-moon, *n.* The full moon that falls nearest the autumnal equinox. Owing to the fact that the full moon at the time of the autumnal equinox is in the part of its orbit that makes the smallest angle with the horizon, it rises at nearly the same hour for several nights in succession, thus giving an unusual proportion of moonlight evenings.

It is the *Harvest-Moon!* On gilded vane
And roofs of villages, on woodland crests . . .
And harvest-fields, its mystic splendor rests.

LONGFELLOW The Harvest-Moon l. 1.

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QUOTATIONS WANTED.

Oiliness—*adv.* Like oil; smoothly.

Oiliness—*n.* The quality of being oily.

Oner—*n.* [Slang.] An adept, or expert.

Only-conj. But; except; excepting that.

Orbit—*n.* A small orb.

Otiose—*a.* Indolent (applied to a person).

Overreach—*vt.* **(1.)** To extend too far.

(2.) [Naut.] To hold on a given course farther than is necessary. **(3.)** To extend over, cover.

Overrun—*v.* **(1.)** To run beyond a certain limit of space or time. **(2.)** To pass due or proper bounds.

Paronym—*n.* A word derived from another.

Paronymic—*a.* Like a paronym.

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